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## Witness to Aquino's Shooting Said to Retract Key Evidence

By Steve Lohr  
New York Times Service

**MANILA** — An alleged retraction of testimony has prompted the citizens panel investigating the assassination last year of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the Philippine opposition leader, to charge that an attempt is being made to discredit it and its findings.

In a brief statement Thursday, the fact-finding board stopped short of naming the military as being behind the effort. The announcement blamed "some quarters" and was prompted by the alleged retraction of testimony of a witness whose statements were particularly damaging to the military and its version of the killing.

The retraction is of testimony given in mid-July by Celso Loterina, a ground engineer for Philippine Airlines, who was standing underneath the nose of Mr. Aquino's plane after it parked at the Manila airport. Mr. Aquino was killed seconds after he emerged from the plane.

Immediately following the assassination, Mr. Loterina told his military interrogators that he fainted on the tarmac and therefore did not see the shooting. But in July, after the investigating board had finished its official hearings, Mr. Loterina agreed to give additional testimony in private sessions.

In the secret testimony, according to the lawyers' memorandum, Mr. Loterina said he saw a hand with a gun reach from behind Mr. Aquino and shoot him while he was on the stairs leading down from the plane. The military version was that the opposition leader was shot on the tarmac by Rolando Galman, who, the military says, was a Communist gunman.

Mr. Loterina's retraction was leaked to pro-government newspapers, which printed it Thursday. Newspapers friendly to the opposition did not receive copies.

The lawyer representing Mr. Aquino's military escorts was instrumental in getting the purported retraction, which was printed by hand on legal paper, before the board. And the retraction was delivered to the fact-finding panel in the car of a colonel who is also counsel to the presidential security command.

"It certainly appears to be a last-minute attempt by the military to blot itself out of the trouble that seems inescapable," a senior government official said.

A memorandum prepared by the board's legal staff was leaked last week to several foreign reporters. The version of events described in the nearly 500 pages of the lawyers' memorandum is a wide-ranging military conspiracy.

Although the five-member board could disagree with its lawyers on some points, the memorandum is intended to serve as the basis for the final report. The board's report is expected to be released soon.

In the retraction, Mr. Loterina says that one board member and two panel lawyers promised him safe passage to the United States, and free transportation, lodging and a good job in America, if he said that he saw Mr. Aquino killed on the stairs. "Because of your promises, I acceded hesitantly to confirm whatever statement you wanted me to state."

Since the board did not provide all that was supposedly promised, Mr. Loterina's letter adds, "please consider my statements withdrawn and as of no effect."

Mr. Loterina is "on leave" from Philippine Airlines, according to company officials. He could not be reached for comment.

The finding of a military conspiracy is based on the testimony in closed sessions of Loterina, said Rodolfo U. Jimenez, the attorney representing the military escorts. "If the board is really out to get the truth, it should consider the Loterina letter."

Mr. Jimenez said he met with Mr. Loterina two days ago, and aircraft engineers confirmed the authenticity of the retraction, which is dated Oct. 12. Mr. Jimenez then arranged to have it delivered to the board by contacting Balbino V. Diego, counsel to the presidential security command. Mr. Diego's driver delivered it to the board, according to Mr. Jimenez.

Mr. Loterina's private testimony was damaging to the military. But there were eight other civilian witnesses who also contradicted the military version.

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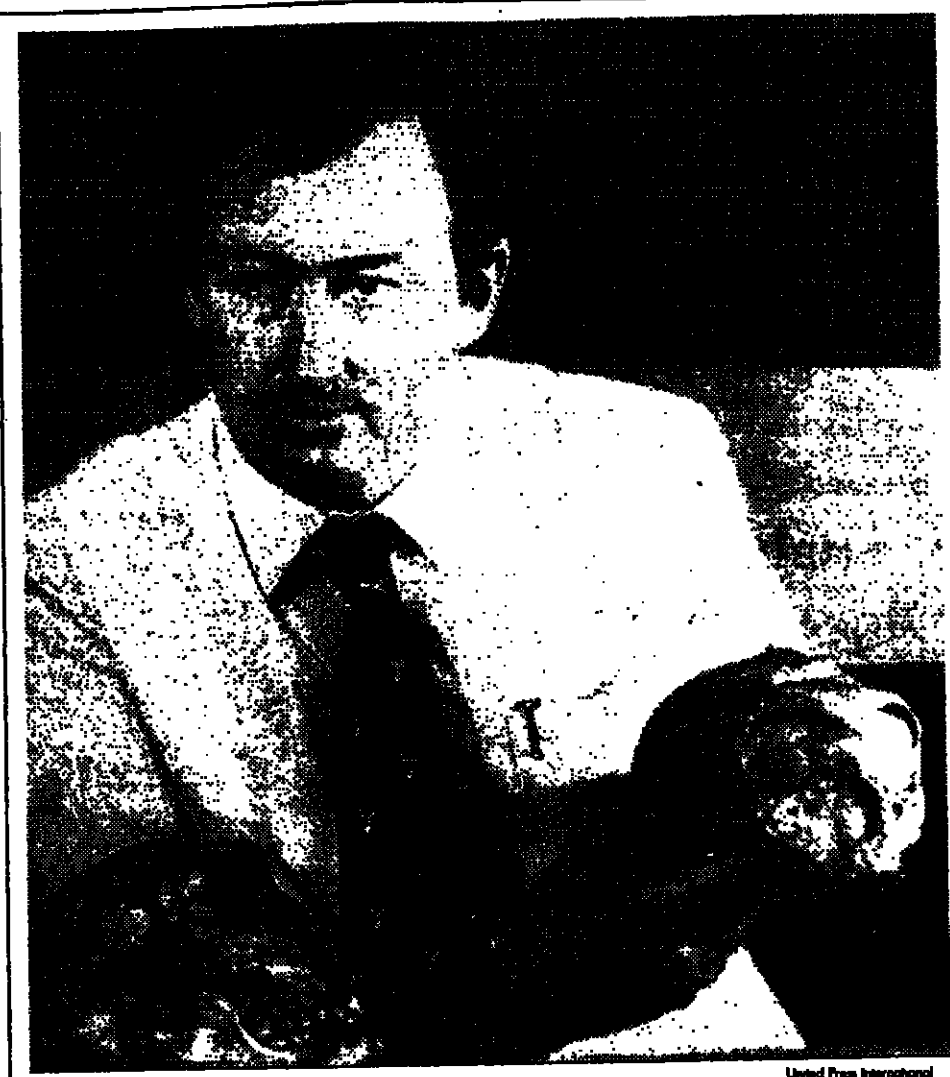
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Richard Leakey holds the skull of the Homo erectus skeleton found in Kenya. At left is a cast of the 1.6-million-year-old artifact, which was discovered near Lake Turkana.

## New Leakey Find: Taller Ancestor

Washington Post Service

**NAIROBI** — The first nearly complete skeleton ever found of a human forerunner suggests that man's early ancestors were as large as man is today, the paleontologist Richard Leakey said Thursday.

He said the skeleton of a juvenile specimen of *Homo erectus* was found on the shores of Lake Turkana in Kenya by a nine-member team of scientists in August. It is believed to be about 1.6 million years old.

The discovery was made by an expedition led by Mr. Leakey, director of the National Museums of Kenya, and Professor Alan Walker of Johns Hopkins Medical School in Baltimore. The find may cast new light on man's evolution.

It indicates that *Homo erectus*, the direct ancestor of *Homo sapiens* that lived in southern Europe, Asia and Africa one million years ago, was actually taller and heavier than some of the races of man that are alive today.

The skeleton, known by its catalogue reference of "WT 15,000," has not yet been assembled, but the scientists have determined that it is that of a boy about 12 years old who had not yet reached puberty. The cause of his death is unknown.

The boy would have been 5 feet, 4 inches (162.5 centimeters) tall, slightly above the average height of a modern boy of similar age. It is estimated that if he had lived to maturity, he would have been six feet or taller. Because the bones are thick, it is thought that the boy weighed about 140 pounds (64 kilograms).

The OPEC secretariat in Vienna released a statement, saying: "OPEC countries are all determined to maintain and strengthen the price and will take every necessary measure in this respect."

Theodore Eck, chief economist at Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), said it was possible that OPEC would decide to sharply reduce production rather than cut prices.

(AP, UPI)

Further Decline Seen

Earlier, Bob Hagerty of the International Herald Tribune reported from London:

The U.S. energy secretary, Don-

ald P. Hodel said Thursday oil prices could fall further in coming months.

Meanwhile, on the spot, or non-

contract, market Thursday, European traders were quoting a price of about \$26.75 a barrel for Brent, the most widely traded variety of North Sea crude oil. That price is down 50 cents from late Wednesday and down nearly \$2 from the level prevailing a week earlier.

Prices of crude-oil futures gyrated wildly on the New York Mercantile Exchange Thursday. Crude for November delivery plunged to a low of \$26.30 before recovering to settle at \$27.54, down 31 cents from Wednesday.

The weakness reflected price cuts announced this week by Britain and Norway, normally a price follower rather than a leader, startled the industry Monday by announcing cuts of about \$1.50 a barrel. Britain responded Wednesday with a plan to reduce the price of most of its crude oil by \$1.35.

The British reduction, expected to win approval from buyers, would bring the official price of Brent to \$28.65 a barrel. That level is still well above the spot market price, so state-owned British National Oil Corp. would continue to show substantial losses on the portion of crude that it buys from North Sea producers at official prices and sells to refiners and traders at market-related prices.

Mr. Hodel, speaking at a conference sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and The Oil Daily, noted that many forecasters expected oil prices to remain in a range of \$25 to \$30. He predicted that prices "will not be much above the lower end of that range."

In a warning to OPEC, the secretary said oil producers should allow market forces to nudge prices up and down. Resisting market pressure for too long, he said, creates the risk that prices eventually will swing wildly.

He and many of the people from the oil industry attending the conference underscored the effect of the rising dollar on oil demand.

Because oil is priced in dollars, the currency's surge has meant higher local-currency oil costs for most countries. For example, in terms of the Norwegian krone, oil prices had risen about 15 percent in the six months leading up to Norway's price cut this week. Such cost increases restrain demand for oil.

Also weakening the market, many analysts say, is the renewed willingness of many OPEC countries to offer disguised discounts through barter agreements, tax rebates or sales of oil products.

Who Shot the Pope

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The picture showed a slim young man, his back to the camera, running out of St. Peter's Square in Rome a few seconds after the assassination attempt on the Polish-born pontiff. The American tourist who took the picture, Lowell Newton, a television executive, had told investigators that the fleeing man had been carrying a gun.

Who, the magistrates wanted to find out from Mr. Agca, was this mysterious gunman?

Mr. Agca's answer, which was noted down by a court clerk, was stunning in its political implications for East-West relations. The running gunman, he told the magistrates, was an undercover Communist agent whom he had known by the code name "Sofir Kolev" but who in fact was Todor S. Zhivkov, administrative officer at the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome.

It was not until some two months later that the Italian magistrates found out that Mr. Agca had lied about the identity of his apparent accomplice. The lie was discovered when Mr. Zhivkov showed up at a news conference in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia in January 1983, for questioning by the international press. One look at his stocky profile made it apparent that he was not the gunman in the much-publicized photograph.

Some days after the press conference in Sofia, Mr. Agca changed his mind about the running man in St. Peter's Square. The figure in the photograph, he now told magis-

trates, was not Mr. Zhivkov at all but a Turkish accomplice whose name he had wanted to protect since he was a "dear friend."

A report filed in court by the Italian public prosecutor earlier this year says that Mr. Agca eventually identified this "friend" as Orhan Celik, a fellow member of a rightist Turkish extremist group known as the Gray Wolves.

The incident provides an illustration of how Mr. Agca repeatedly changed, updated and refined his testimony to both his Italian and Turkish interrogators. The overall effect of these changes was to bring his evidence into line with events occurring outside the top-security prison where he was being held as well as with revelations about the case in the press.

Italian defense lawyers representing the Bulgarian Embassy have already given notice that they will seek to exploit the changes and contradictions in Mr. Agca's testimony to undermine his credibility as a witness in any forthcoming trial.

For his part, the Italian prosecutor has acknowledged that Mr. Agca "inserted untrue facts" into

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The French fashion industry gathers at the Elysee Palace for a reception offered by President Mitterrand. Page 4.

U.S. stock prices surged, leaving the Dow industrial average up 29.49. Page 10.

## U.K. Economist Wins Nobel Award

Sir Richard Stone Created National Accounting System

The Associated Press

**STOCKHOLM** — Sir Richard Stone of Cambridge University on Thursday won the 1984 Nobel Prize in economics for developing accounting systems that help governments allocate their financial resources.

Sir Richard, 71, became the fourth Briton to win the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics, which is sponsored by the Riksbank, Sweden's Central Bank.

His pioneering research, begun in the 1940s, concentrated on integrating a government's accounts for different economic sectors into a model for applying its resources, the Swedish Academy of Sciences said in a statement. The academy awarded the prize.

Sir Richard shuns the limelight and wrote in the current edition of Who's Who that his main recreation was "staying at home."

Assar Lindbeck, chairman of the Swedish Academy's Nobel Selection Committee, said Sir Richard's ideas were used by all major international organizations and by more than 100 countries. Mr. Lindbeck said the World Bank often required developing countries to implement Sir Richard's accounting system as a condition of receiving World Bank loans.

Basically, the system integrates the millions of transactions in a nation's economy during a specific period, balances income, expenses and production and cross-checks them through elemental double-entry bookkeeping.

"You could say it could be a vaccination against wishful thinking on the part of developing governments," Mr. Lindbeck said.

The system is not adaptable to socialist countries because its figures must be based on supply and demand, which the planned socialist economies are not, he said.

The academy said it honored Sir Richard for "fundamental contributions to the development of systems of national accounts."

Britain's previous laureates shared the economics prizes with other economists in 1972, 1974 and 1977.

The economics prize was established in 1968 as a memorial to Albert Nobel. It is not a Nobel Prize in the same sense as the five others that were created under Nobel's will.

The academy statement said Sir Richard "showed his mastery in finding routes for systematic statistical searches based on the requirements of the national accounts."

Sir Richard served in Britain's war cabinet during World War II and in 1945 became head of Cambridge's Department of Applied Economics. He was Leake Professor of Finance and Accounting at Cambridge from 1955 until he retired in 1980.

The economics prize was the last Nobel Prize to be awarded this year. Each prize carries a stipend of about \$193,000. The prizes will be presented Dec. 10.

## Army Begins New Offensive In Northern El Salvador

By Robert J. McCartney  
Washington Post Service

**OSACALA, El Salvador** — The Salvadoran Army launched an offensive Thursday against a guerrilla stronghold in northeastern Morazan province three days after peace talks between the government and the insurgents.

The offensive came one day after the army began operations against two smaller rebel-controlled areas in southern Usulután and northern San Vicente provinces, according to the armed forces chief of staff, Colonel Adolfo Blandón.

He said the Morazan offensive was important because the army intended for the first time to keep troops north of the Torola River. The river has been the border between government- and rebel-dominated territory since late 1982.

Colonel Blandón was accompanied Thursday morning by Colonel James Steele, chief of U.S. military trainers in El Salvador, and two other U.S. advisers as 12 UH-1H helicopters left to ferry 800 troops north to the towns of San Fernando and Perquin, deep in rebel-held territory. Initial reports said they met no resistance.

An additional 1,500 troops were marching north into Morazan from five separate points, Salvadoran officers said. Reports said about 500 Salvadoran soldiers wading the Torola carrying automatic rifles, rocket launchers and machine guns.

Colonel Blandón said the offensive had been planned in July and had "no relationship" to Monday's peace talks.

But Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, field commander for the Morazan operation, said he hoped to surprise guerrilla commanders in the middle of talks among themselves over the meeting between the left and President José Napoleón Duarte.

## U.S. Reportedly Knew Of Beirut Bombing Plot

By Bob Woodward  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — In the weeks before last month's bombing of the American Embassy annex in Beirut, the U.S. government had specific, reliable intelligence warnings that explosives had been shipped into Lebanon and were for use against embassy personnel, according to intelligence sources.

U.S. and Israeli intelligence first tracked explosives and timed fuse bombs in mid-August. Days before the Sept. 20 bombing, they learned that the explosives were designated for use against Americans.

The possible points of attack were narrowed to two locations in East Beirut: the ambassador's residence in the southern hills, and the embassy annex to the north near the coast.

Reagan administration officials who have reviewed the intelligence and the details of the attack have found that the failure to take more aggressive security precautions was even more unsatisfactory than first reported.

Earlier this month, the House Select Committee on Intelligence charged that officials responsible for security at the embassy paid insufficient attention to warnings of potential attacks.

An official called it "inexcusable" and another "negligent." Sources said that too many U.S. security forces were deployed away from the annex, where the most U.S. personnel were stationed.

The analysis of security after the bombing showed that attackers on Sept. 20 could have had unimpeded access to the embassy from a side road that ran about 200 feet (about 60 meters) from the annex. No barricades were in place there.

Fortunately, the sources said, the driver of the van carrying the explosives avoided the bombing through the front gate and was slowed down along that route by security guards and by concrete barriers around which he had to weave.

The explosives were detonated 30 feet before the van reached the annex, making the damage and death toll less than they might have been.

Sources said the new information about security lapses accounts in part for a directive from Secretary of State George P. Shultz's last week that he receive a daily briefing on embassy safety as part of a "full-court press" on new security measures.

In addition, the sources said intelligence reports showed that some of the explosives were still in Lebanon and another attack was anticipated before the American presidential election. U.S. authorities, according to a source, most fear another attack against the same target.

Under new security measures, all vehicles other than the ambassador's automobile entering the embassy annex in Beirut are stopped. Passengers and deliveries are then loaded into a shuttle service that runs from the gates to the annex, these officials said.

U.S. intelligence, working with friendly intelligence services including those of Israel and Lebanon, have traced the financing of the explosives to an elusive middleman with close ties to Iranians who have supported terrorism in the past.

The middleman is identified as Hassan Hamiz, a Lebanese who (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Sir Richard Stone at his home in Cambridge.

## Nigeria Reduces Oil Price by \$2, Pressing OPEC

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**LAGOS** — Nigeria bolted from its OPEC price constraints late Thursday, saying that it was immediately cutting its oil prices by \$2 a barrel, to \$28.

The announcement came only hours after the oil cartel had called an emergency meeting for Oct. 29 to review the "critical situation" of falling prices.

Abu Dhabi, another OPEC state, also defected from the 13-nation cartel and lowered the price of its best quality oil, by 50 cents a barrel, to major customers, industry sources in London said. The Nigerian and Abu Dhabi pricing actions intensified pressure on OPEC to reduce its prices.

Many analysts said there was at least an even chance that OPEC members at the Geneva meeting would be forced to cut prices for a second time in as many years.

Nigeria's move followed cuts earlier in the week by two non-OPEC competitors of the African nation, Britain and Norway.

In Lagos, Oil Minister David Tam-West said the government decided to cut the price of its light crude oil, which competes directly with Britain's North Sea oil, to arrest "a fall in our oil product and a drastic and erratic decline in Nigeria's oil revenue."

"In a market that has become highly competitive, failure to take appropriate action would immediately lead to losing our customers and put Nigeria's interests in jeopardy," he said at a news conference.

Mr. Tam-West said that while Nigeria had obligations to OPEC, its own interests came first. Nigeria, burdened with huge oil debts, has suffered a steep economic decline.

"That's the third domino: Norway, Britain, Nigeria and now the benchmark," said William Randall, an analyst who follows the oil industry for the New York investment firm of First Boston Corp.

"I don't see that there's a lot OPEC can do" to avoid cutting the benchmark, he said.

The OPEC secretariat in Vienna released a statement, saying: "OPEC countries are all determined to maintain and strengthen the price and will take every necessary measure in this respect."

Theodore Eck, chief economist at Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), said it was possible that OPEC would decide to sharply reduce production rather than cut prices.

Mr. Hodel said Thursday oil prices could fall further in coming months.

Meanwhile, on the spot, or non-contract, market Thursday, European traders were quoting a price of about \$26.75 a barrel for Brent, the most widely traded variety of North Sea crude oil. That price is down 50 cents from late Wednesday and down nearly \$2 from the level prevailing a week earlier.

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# Weinberger, Unimpressive at Home, Is Winning Friends Abroad as Reagan Apostle

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, who has just completed a brief Middle East tour, won warm public praise from his Israeli counterpart, Yitzhak Rabin, praise that would have been unthinkable several years ago.

"We believe you're a friend, and you've proved it," Mr. Rabin said in a toast.

It was a measure of how far Mr. Weinberger has come in his job. Originally perceived as a good manager of the Pentagon but lacking in diplomatic experience, he is now viewed as unimpressive in explaining Pentagon policy to Congress. But he has developed increasing stature as an international representative of the Reagan administration.

Proof of his high diplomatic profile is that he was sent to the Middle East just before the U.S. elections.

Regarded suspiciously by Israelis when he took office, Mr. Weinberger has quietly delivered on his promises while continuing to support many U.S. policies toward Arab countries that Israel resents.

His understated style, which caused many

people to underestimate him, has proved an asset.

Speaking to reporters at a ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization last spring, for example, Joseph Luns, who then was secretary-general, accused the Dutch government of a lack of political leadership in selling the alliance's nuclear policies. On the same platform, Mr. Weinberger pointedly declined to join the public criticism.

"It was a typical Cap performance: no public hectoring, but steady, low-key pressure on the Dutch inside the meeting," said a European official. "This way he avoided the gaffe of appearing to interfere in Dutch politics."

This kind of performance was more than many allied governments expected in the early days of the Reagan administration. Gradually, Mr. Weinberger has gained a reputation among many allied officials as a subtle but effective advocate of basic U.S. policies in a period of tense relations.

He is recognized as lacking the mastery of defense strategy of some predecessors, such as Harold Brown and James R. Schlesinger. But in the words of Mr. Luns, he has developed a "solid, respected working relationship with his European colleagues."

"He avoids making problems into rancorous issues," said a British minister who works with him. West Germany's defense minister, Manfred Wörner, said that Mr. Weinberger acted like a man dealing from a position of strength.

In the United States, Mr. Weinberger's performance at the Pentagon has prompted sharp criticism. He is "the least effective defense secretary" since World War II, according to Laurence I. Barrett, Time magazine's White House correspondent and the author of "Gambling With History," a study of the Reagan administration. In the view of Mr. Barrett and many others, Mr. Weinberger, touted as a budget-conscious administrator, has never tamed the Pentagon's military bureaucracy.

But Mr. Weinberger has emerged as the Reagan administration's most prominent diplomatic representative in Europe and Japan, where he overshadows Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

His clout in foreign policy has become visible enough to prompt rumors that Mr. Weinberger in a second Reagan administration might take over as secretary of state or head the National Security Council, with the other top diplomatic

job going to Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the outspoken U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick has provided the intellectual ammunition and public rhetoric for the Reagan administration's hard-line approach to world affairs. Mr. Weinberger, in contrast, has been a lawyer-manager with limited experience in international affairs.

Mr. Weinberger, 66, was a Harvard-educated San Francisco lawyer and then became finance director for Governor Ronald Reagan in California. In the Nixon administration, he served as budget director and then secretary of health, education and welfare. He then returned to California to work at the Bechtel Corp. under Mr. Shultz.

Mr. Weinberger's appeal for the allies, beyond his unassuming style, is based primarily on a single quality: the certainty that he speaks for President Reagan.

This means he can get things done, a European ambassador explained recently.

"The alliance was ready last spring to adopt a single design for a NATO frigate," he said. "Then at the last minute the United States shunned the allies when some agencies in Washington dissented. Weinberger was called and,

without waiting to consult anyone, he simply said 'sign on,' and a crisis never happened."

Many European officials noted that Mr. Weinberger had been reassuring because his attention to NATO affairs and frequent trips to Europe had offset statements by other U.S. officials that the Reagan administration was losing interest in Europe and turning toward Asia.

Mr. Weinberger conspicuously stood by Britain in the Falklands Islands conflict with Argentina when Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick were adopting a more evenhanded position. This was noted by European officials, Mr. Luns reported.

Despite his good relations in Europe, some European express reservations. A West German official, calling Mr. Weinberger "a gifted amateur," wondered about his ability to manage a top diplomatic job.

"What he seems unable to do is to think himself into the shoes of an opponent," said a senior British official, referring to the Russians.

In Asia, Mr. Weinberger was assigned last year to make the top-level advance trip to China to set up Mr. Reagan's visit. On this trip, Mr. Weinberger also made a sudden detour after the terrorist attack on South Korean government officials during an official visit to Burma.

"He went back to steady them, to make sure they did not do anything crazy" toward North Korea, according to a U.S. official.

Middle East policy brought tensions between Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Shultz to a head, particularly over the use of U.S. troops in Lebanon. Mr. Shultz reportedly argued bitterly with Mr. Weinberger, accusing the Pentagon of foot dragging in projecting U.S. military force in Lebanon.

Mr. Weinberger defended his reluctance by saying that the forces needed clear and attainable political objectives, which he asserted were lacking in Lebanon. In the end, the withdrawal of the U.S. troops seemed to vindicate his initial position, Washington sources said.

■ Discussion With Hussein

Mr. Weinberger ended his Middle East tour with a brief visit Wednesday to Jordan during which he and King Hussein discussed peace prospects in the region, Reuters reported from Amman. Quoting a court spokesman, the Jordanian state television said that during the meeting Hussein stressed the importance of holding an international conference on peace in the region.

Hussein also explained reaffirmed Jordan's desire to diversify its arms suppliers, according to the report.

## Chernenko Interview: U.S. Analysts Differ on Soviet Leader's Objectives

By Murray Marder  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Konstantin U. Chernenko has demonstrated that the Soviet Union, for its own purposes, shares an interest with President Ronald Reagan in curbing the acrimonious cross fire between the two superpowers and in displaying an eagerness to break out of the impasse between the two nations.

U.S. specialists have widely divergent views, however, about the objectives behind Mr. Chernenko's interview Tuesday with The Washington Post.

Many U.S. analysts see it primarily as a tactic to exploit the U.S. political scene before the foreign policy debate Sunday between Mr. Reagan and the Democratic presidential nominee, Walter F. Mondale, by focusing on concessions sought by the Kremlin to break the impasse on arms control.

From that perspective, the Soviet move confirms and extends the moderating process begun in meetings last month involving Mr. Reagan, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, but indicates no sign of a shift on substance.

To other analysts, however, the purposes were overwhelmingly centered on domestic Soviet concerns, and the U.S. election factor only peripheral.

From this outlook, a major objective of the interview was to strengthen Mr. Chernenko's position in the Soviet hierarchy amid great uncertainty about the state of the leadership by showing that he is in charge and can function on the world scene as spokesman for the collective leadership.

Some specialists saw a combination of these objectives.

Mr. Chernenko, acting as "chairman of the board" of the Soviet Politburo, was demonstrating that "the Soviet bear is not hibernating," contrary to the Reagan administration's contention that the Soviet Union has been incapacitated

ed by its frequent turnover in rulers, according to Dimitri K. Simas, a Soviet specialist for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Furthermore, "the Soviets are trying rather hard to make clear that they are willing to resume the arms-control process even without

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their previous conditions for the removal of American missiles from Europe," he said. The Chernenko interview was silent on that longstanding Soviet demand.

The Soviet leadership tried to transmit a similar message to the Reagan administration in a Pravda interview with Mr. Chernenko published Sept. 2, Mr. Simas said.

At that time, Mr. Chernenko emphasized the four prime issues that were repeated in the carefully formulated written responses given The Post on Tuesday. All require movement by the United States.

They are: agreement on preventing militarization of outer space, accepting a mutual freeze on nuclear

weapons, U.S. ratification of the 1974 and 1976 test-ban treaties and a U.S. pledge against first use of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Chernenko's message in September was coupled with caustic criticism of the United States for attempting to force "great-power ambitions" on the world "with the help of raw military force."

Tuesday's interview, however, included no similar denunciations but instead put unusual emphasis on opportunities that could open up if the United States moved on any of the four principal issues.

Soviet sources portray that as an open-ended inducement to the United States to display even minimal evidence of readiness to break the deadlock on nuclear arms-control and outer-space negotiations.

From the U.S. standpoint, however, the movement sought appears totally one-sided.

A U.S. official said that while the Soviet position was that "it is possible" to move forward if there was agreement "at least on the one of the essential questions," the Soviet formula, he said, offered "no assurance" of that.

Other U.S. analysts suggested that it was unrealistic to expect the Soviet Union to go further at this stage.

In either case, however, under these circumstances, U.S. thinking is dominated by a skeptical outlook on Soviet intentions, namely, that the Soviet position reflected by Mr. Chernenko is welcome as a change in tone but not in substance.

Robert C. McFarlane, President Reagan's national security adviser, saw the "more positive tone" as "a basis for hope," which, compared with some interpretations inside the administration, was a characterization of guarded optimism.

If the Soviet Union expected a more forthcoming response from the administration, that is another measure of the rift between the two nations about what each should deliver to surmount the great barriers between them.

■

**Chernenko Gaze U.S. A 'Lie-Detector Test'**

Reuters

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A senior Soviet diplomat said Thursday that President Konstantin U. Chernenko's proposals for improving U.S.-Soviet relations were like "a lie-detector test" for the U.S. government.

"We see in them a sort of litmus test of the sincerity of the United States when they say they are willing to improve relations," the Soviet deputy representative, Richard Ovinikov, said.

He added: "Lie-detector tests are popular in this country. You could regard these proposals as a lie-detector test."

## U.S. Was Reportedly Aware Of Bombing Plans in Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

high-level contacts in the Iranian government. Mr. Hamiz was paid \$50,000 as part of the operation supporting the 1983 bombing at marine headquarters in Beirut in October last year that killed 241 servicemen, according to intelligence reports.

Mr. Hamiz is closely associated with Hussein Musawi, a leader of one faction of Shiite militants in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. Mr. Musawi's cousin, Abu Haydar Musawi, was involved in obtaining the pickup truck used in the marine bombing, according to intelligence reports. He heads his cousin's group, called Hussein Suicide Commandos, the reports said.

Intelligence has also established the identity of the driver of the van that carried the explosives in the most recent bombing. The driver apparently had two or three aliases, but officials said he has been traced to the militant Shiite movement called Hezbollah, or Party of God, which previously has been identified as the group responsible for the attack.

The group is a loose confederation. Sources this week cautioned that intelligence data, though concrete and believed to be reliable, was not strong enough to make a case in court.

In January the Israelis arrested 12 guerrillas, including some members of the Hezbollah, and obtained documents, money, operational structures and target information. But it is difficult for outsiders to get good information from the militant Shiite movements, particularly in advance.

This uncertainty, according to sources, is a major reason the Reagan administration has decided not to retaliate.

**Druze Forces Fight Army Near Beirut**

United Press International

BEIRUT — Lebanese Army and Druze militiamen battled with heavy artillery Thursday in the hills east of Beirut.

The fighting accompanied heightened political tension in Beirut, where officials said a scheduled cabinet meeting Saturday could be canceled following Muslim calls to the Christian-dominated cabinet to grant equal power.

Few details were available, but reports said the Druze gunners were shelling an army position at Souk al-Gharb, seven miles (11 kilometers) southeast of Beirut and nearby Dahr al-Wahsh on the Damascus highway.

The reports said the army was laying heavy artillery fire on the Druze-controlled villages of Bhamdoun and Aitah. No casualty figures were available.

## Budget Bid By Pentagon

(Continued from Page 1)

dispute, Congress approved the \$287.9 billion for 1985.

But Mr. Weinberger was said to be seeking to return military budgeting to the pattern set in the Senate compromise in March, rather than accepting the lower figure approved by Congress as a new base from which to calculate increases.

Several Republican and Democratic officials on Capitol Hill, as well as administration officials, suggested that Mr. Weinberger would not enjoy a "honeymoon" with Congress even if Mr. Reagan won by a large margin.

They contended that the issues, especially over the budget and the deficit, had become too intense.

Moreover, several said, personal friction has built up between many members of Congress and Mr. Weinberger.

"There's a Chinese wall between Congress and the Pentagon," said a Republican congressional official. An administration official agreed, asserting that Mr. Weinberger's "credibility has waned."

Congress has approved about \$1 trillion in military spending since Mr. Reagan took office. A large portion of that has been spent in the years in which it was authorized. But much still remains to be spent.

An aircraft carrier costing nearly \$4 billion, for instance, takes eight years to build. But the program requires only a small amount in the early years. As time passes, however, the bills become due.

Congressional officials said that another bitter issue in the next Congress would be the president's strategic defense initiative, the space-weapon program for which the administration plans to request \$3.8 billion, about double the amount approved this year.



**HERO'S RETURN** — Bishop Desmond Tutu, the winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, returned Thursday from New York to a jubilant welcome in Johannesburg. "God is saying to us, He is on our side," the clergyman told more than 200 people who greeted him.

## Mozambique Truce Plans Appear to Be Faltering

PRETORIA — South Africa

said Thursday that attempts to implement a cease-fire between Mozambique and its anti-Communist insurgents were continuing and had no comment on rebel threats to break off the negotiations.

Evo Fernandes, general secretary of the Mozambique National Resistance, earlier criticized Mozambican government statements that it would never negotiate with the rebels.

He said Thursday that there was no point resuming South African-mediated cease-fire talks until the government's attitude was clarified.

Mr. Fernandes said from Paris in a telephone conversation with Reuters in Lisbon that the rebels had canceled a meeting of a joint peace commission that had been scheduled for Wednesday.

The government and the Mozambique National Resistance agreed this month "in principle" to stop fighting, and held three days of talks last week on how to implement a cease-fire.

Since then, however, President Samora Machel of Mozambique has warned that his country would never negotiate politically with

what he called "kidnappers, bandits and criminals," a reference to the resistance movement.

Last weekend, Jacinto Veloso, the chief Mozambican negotiator and economic affairs minister, was quoted by the Mozambican press agency, AIM, as saying that "military action continues to be the main priority in the struggle against armed bandits."

He said such action would continue while the talks lasted.

Mr. Fernandes, who attended previous meetings in Pretoria but who is traveling in Europe, said: "Veloso's remarks and attitude are of major importance for the future of the talks, and until Frelimo gives us an explanation we will not return to the negotiations."

Frelimo is the Mozambican ruling party.

The South African deputy foreign minister, Louis Nel, told United Press International that the area "peace process is still continuing."

But he added: "In view of the extremely sensitive nature of this process, I prefer to not comment on any statements by members of the various parties or to give further details."

(UPI, Reuters)

## 8 Are Killed in Sicily; Police Link Deaths to Mafia War

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
New York Times Service

ROME — Eight persons were shot dead at a Palermo stable Thursday in what police say was a settling of scores in a Mafia gang war.

The authorities said that the killing was one of the biggest in Sicily's series of gang wars.

Police said that they believed the killings took place at about 4 A.M. The bodies were found several hours later after the police were alerted by an anonymous telephone call.

All of those killed were between the ages of 20 and 30. At least three had police records and all eight were suspected by police of having connections with organized crime.

The authorities said that more than the eight may have been shot. When the police arrived, the father of one of the dead was trying to take away his son's body. The police were making inquiries at hospitals to see if others may have escaped the shootings alive.

Five bodies were found inside the stable and three outside. The stables are in a tough Palermo neighborhood under the control of a Mafia group led by Filippo Marchese.

Mr. Marchese was reportedly named by Tommaso Buscetta, the organized crime figure whose cooperation with the authorities led to the issuance of 366 arrest warrants in Italy and dozens more in the United States at the end of last month, as one of the main leaders of the Mafia in Palermo.

The Italian news agency ANSA quoted Giovanni Falcone, the magistrate leading the investigations spurred by the Buscetta revelations, as saying that the killings could not have taken place without the approval of the "commission" that runs the Sicilian Mafia.

Police theorized that the killings could be part of a settling of scores growing out of a horse-race betting racket. But the authorities also said that the murders might be part of a broader gang dispute.

At least three of those killed were members of the Quarnirocci family and another was related to the family by marriage. Police were trying to determine the family's crime connections and interests.

The gang war was at least indirectly responsible for Mr. Buscetta's confession, since he was affiliated with groups that lost the struggle for control of Sicilian organized crime. Mr. Buscetta's testimony has implicated the vicious groups in a variety of criminal acts, including murders of public officials.

The Marchese crime family is believed by authorities to have been split by the gang war and the area under Mr. Marchese's control has been the scene of many killings.

## Iran Reports An Offensive Against Iraq

Reuters

TEHRAN — Iran threw its troops against Iraqi positions in the mountainous central sector of their war front Thursday in an offensive designed to protect border villages from Iraqi artillery fire, official sources said.

Teheran radio said that hundreds of Iraqi troops had been killed or wounded and that more than 100 had been captured in the attack, which it said began shortly before midnight Wednesday.

In Tehran, the Iranian press agency, IRNA, said the Iraqis were retreating, leaving behind artillery and 20 wrecked tanks. It said Iranian troops had wiped out parts of an Iraqi infantry brigade and commando battalions.

In Baghdad, in contrast, Iraq said it had repulsed an Iranian attack in the central sector, inflicting heavy casualties.

A communiqué from the Iraqi high command said that Iranian forces launched a three-pronged attack early Thursday over a 12-mile (20-kilometer) front in the mountainous area 75 miles east of Baghdad.

Iraq said last Thursday that its forces killed 923 Iranian troops during the attack in the central sector. The Baghdad communiqué said Iraqi troops were continuing to inflict heavy blows on the Iranians.

Iran said the aim of its attack was to protect villages north of the town of Dehloran from sporadic Iraqi attacks and artillery fire.

According to Iran, the fighting began with an Iraqi attack Wednesday on the southern front, about 40 miles north of the devastated Iranian port of Khorramshahr.

Iran said it repulsed the attack with artillery fire. IRNA said many Iraqis were killed or wounded in the Iranian counterattack.

Sources close to the Iraqi authorities said they thought the Iraqis were trying to divert Iraqi attention from the southern front, where, according to some reports, Iran has massed 250,000 troops.

Witnesses in Iraq have reported huge columns of Iraqi armor heading south, and reports from Baghdad and Tehran have indicated that a fresh battle in that sector of the four-year war is likely soon. Iran launched a major offensive in the area in February, gaining some territory.

Diplomats in Tehran said Iran's declared objective, the nature of the terrain in the central sector and the press coverage of the attack indicated that it would not develop into a full-scale offensive.

Meanwhile, Iran said that it would release 74 disabled Iraqi prisoners of war Saturday in a unilateral gesture apparently arranged without the International Red Cross.

The Red Cross representative in Tehran, Frederick Maurice, said the number was far short of the 800 Iraqis who, according to Red Cross inspectors, would satisfy the repatriation conditions of the Geneva Convention.

■ **Iraqi Strength Growing**

Drew Middleton of The New York Times reported earlier from New York.

Western intelligence and military analysts reviewing the positions of Iran and Iraq say new figures issued this week show that Iraq's heavy weapons have increased substantially over the last year.

Iraqi fortifications have also improved, they said, making a successful Iranian offensive unlikely. Iraqi strength in heavy tanks has almost doubled in the last year to 4,820 vehicles from 2,360, according to the new figures, issued by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

This, according to the analysts, is the result of deliveries of Soviet tanks, including new T-72s. Iranian tank strength, they said, stands at about 1,000, and Western analysts estimate that of these, only about 700 are ready for combat.

A similar imbalance exists in air power, according to the analysts. A fleet of Soviet MiG-23s, 25s and 27s and of French Mirage F-1s has raised the strength of the Iraqi Air Force to 580 aircraft today from 330 a year ago, they said. Iran now deploys at the most 90 aircraft, of which perhaps 60 are combat planes.

In heavy guns Iraq has the advantage over Iran by 3,500 to 1,000, the analysts said.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### IRA Says It Will Renew Bomb Attacks

DUBLIN (AP) — The outlawed Irish Republican Army was quoted Thursday as pledging to renew its attacks on the British government after its unsuccessful assassination attempt last week at the annual Conservative Party conference in Brighton.

"There will always be attacks in Britain against those responsible for the oppression of our people," an IRA source was quoted as saying in the Republican News, which reflects the views of Sinn Fein, the IRA's legal political arm.

"We will pick the time and the place carefully but we are hardly going to give notice," the unidentified source was quoted as saying. The source added that last Friday's bombing, which killed four persons and injured 32, exposed the vulnerability of Britain's security network.

### Chinese-Soviet Talks Open in Beijing

BEIJING (Reuters) — Chinese and Soviet negotiators opened talks Thursday on normalizing ties.

The negotiations are taking place after a meeting at the United Nations in New York last month between Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, and Wu Xueqian, the Chinese foreign minister, who said that they both wanted to improve relations.

Both sides refused to discuss Thursday's opening session, but Chinese leaders have already said they expect no breakthroughs. "We are not going to comment on the talks," an official at the Soviet Embassy said. "We cannot say anything."

### UN Rejects Iran Bid to Unseat Israel

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — The General Assembly has rejected an attempt by Iran to challenge Israel's credentials in the assembly. It was Iran's third attempt in three years to unseat Israel.

The vote on a Danish move to kill the Iranian effort was 80 to 41, with 22 abstentions. Last year, in a similar action, the vote was 79 to 43, with 19 abstentions.

Samir Shihabi, the Saudi Arabian delegate, said after the vote that some Arab countries had tried to dissuade Iran from challenging Israel because they knew there were not enough votes to win. He said they argued that the "time is not yet convenient." However, he added that "one day it will be." He said he hoped Israel did not have "the mistaken belief that it was welcome" in the assembly.

### UNESCO Puts Off U.S. Report Debate

PARIS (AP) — The 51-nation Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization decided Thursday not to discuss a report by the General Accounting Office of the U.S. Congress until a final version of the report is formally presented by the United States.

Winding up a debate, Georges-Henri Dumont of Belgium said it was pointless to discuss a report that did not exist officially and a request for a special session of the board that had not been made.

Monday, Jean Gerard, the U.S. ambassador to UNESCO, called for a special session next month to examine the GAO report. But he did not submit a formal resolution seeking such a meeting. Mr. Gerard said that a final version of the report might not be ready until early December, a month before the date the United States said it would withdraw from the organization unless major changes in programs, operating procedures and spending were carried out.

### Inquiry Is Ordered on CIA Manual

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan on Thursday ordered the Central Intelligence Agency and its Intelligence Oversight Board to investigate the CIA's production of a manual for Nicaragua rebels that says some Sandinist officials could be "neutralized" with the "selective use of violence."

"The administration has not advocated or condoned political assassination or any other attacks on civilians, nor will we," a White House statement said. It said Mr. Reagan had asked for an investigation by the CIA inspector-general. But a CIA spokesman said Inspector-General John Stein had been responsible for the Nicaragua operation, so another official would handle the investigation.

The move followed sharp criticism of the manual from congressmen. The chairman of intelligence committees in both House and Senate said they planned investigations. The House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., called for the dismissal of the CIA director, William J. Casey.

### 3 in Durban Offer to Leave Consulate

LONDON (AP) — Donald Anderson, a member of the opposition British Labor Party, returning from a visit to South Africa, said Thursday three fugitives holed up in the British consulate in Durban would leave "immediately and voluntarily" if the South African government met one of three conditions.



## Bush Asserts 'Manhood' As Campaign Quarrel With Mondale Goes On

By Fay S. Joyce

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Vice President George Bush has declared that he would "lay my record on manhood" against Walter F. Mondale's as controversy over his remarks in last week's debate continued to follow him.

The vice president's sharp words Wednesday came in response to the Democratic presidential candidate's contention Tuesday that Mr. Bush "doesn't have the manhood to apologize" for saying in his debate with Geraldine A. Ferraro that Democrats had suggested American marines killed in Beirut had "died in shame."

Calling Mr. Bush a "political hit-and-run driver," Mr. Mondale said he had no real answer.

To back up his debate statement, Mr. Bush has cited occasions when Mr. Mondale and Ms. Ferraro had accused President Ronald Reagan of negligence in Beirut and said he had allowed the United States to be "humiliated" by terrorists there.

But Mr. Bush could not produce evidence that Mr. Mondale or Ms. Ferraro had said the marines "died in shame."

Wednesday, campaigning in this city's Chinatown district, Mr. Bush dismissed Mr. Mondale's latest volley as "desperation," saying he would not bring up the issue again.

In a noontime speech at the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, Mr. Bush first joked that he and his wife, Barbara, had "washed our mouths out with soap" before coming, a reference to off-color comments both had made recently. He then sought to deflect Mr. Mondale's criticism of the Reagan administration's failure to negotiate an arms control treaty with the Soviet Union and the president's failure to meet with the Soviet head of state.

He said the Reagan administration hoped to reduce the number of nuclear and chemical weapons, eliminate as many kinds as possible and "stop the madness of arms races."

But Mr. Bush said talks have not progressed "as far as we'd like" because of Soviet brutalities in Poland and Afghanistan, the shooting down of the South Korean airliner last year, the deaths of two Soviet leaders and the questionable health of the current leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko.

Mr. Bush has often criticized Mr. Mondale's weapons proposals, but Wednesday he went further than usual. He charged that the Democrats would "do away with the modernization of our intercontinental systems" and "do away with the modernization of our bomber program."



Geraldine A. Ferraro

The arms control issue is expected to figure prominently in the next presidential debate Sunday.

### 'Orchestrated' Campaign

A Democratic National Committee official has said that the derogatory remarks aimed at Ms. Ferraro by the Bush camp were part of an "orchestrated" campaign, the Los Angeles Times reported Wednesday from Washington.

Ann Lewis, political director of the committee, said she believed that recent remarks by Mr. Bush, his wife and his press secretary, Peter Teelie, were orchestrated, but said she did not know by whom.

John Buckley, a deputy press secretary at Reagan-Bush campaign headquarters, retorted that it "is just ludicrous" to assert that any orchestration existed. Mr. Teelie said it was the "dumbest thing" he had ever heard.

### Appeal to Women

Ms. Ferraro moved Wednesday to reignite women's support of the Democratic ticket while seeking to cut into Mr. Reagan's popularity among young people. The New York Times reported from Sacramento, California.

Campaigning in this state, where a new poll shows a rise in strength for Mr. Mondale, Ms. Ferraro spoke before an enthusiastic crowd of 10,000 students at California State University here after addressing 2,000 women in Los Angeles at an appearance before the California Coalition of Women.

In her address to the coalition, Ms. Ferraro assailed Mr. Reagan's record and policies toward women.

"Women are paid less than men because they are women and that's wrong," she said. "This administration says it stands for equal pay for equal work. They better stand for it — it's the law."

## Nasty Ads, Name-Calling Mark Iowa Senate Race

By Bill Peterson

Washington Post Service

IOWA CITY, Iowa — Senator Roger W. Jepsen, a conservative who has gained a certain fame for finding himself in embarrassing situations, has reversed his political fortunes with a vicious round of name-calling and negative advertising.

His Democratic opponent, Representative Tom Harkin, has replied in kind. And this race has degenerated into a messy personality contest that blurs the stark ideological differences between the two candidates.

Mr. Jepsen was considered the most vulnerable of all Republican senators seeking re-election even before it was revealed that he visited an X-rated health spa seven years ago, before he was elected in 1978.

He has accused Mr. Harkin of being a "big-spending liberal" and practitioner of "false-front techniques" who has often failed to vote Iowa's interests in Congress.

The senator has said his rival would rather "fatten the bank accounts of Detroit automakers" than help Iowa farmers, who might lose export sales in a trade war. Mr. Harkin, a self-styled populist, has supported legislation to protect the auto industry from foreign competition.

Mr. Harkin, 44, a five-term congressman, has called Mr. Jepsen "Red Ink Roger," a man who "brags as a conservative" but is "the biggest spending senator in Iowa history." He has responded to a negative Jepsen advertising campaign with television ads that mock the senator.

"When two Iowa farmers drove a tractor all the way to Washington to talk to him about farm debt, Roger Jepsen fell asleep," says one that features a hog snoring loudly.

The two candidates are on opposite sides of almost every major issue. Mr. Jepsen supports the MX missile, the B-1 bomber, nerve gas production and a constitutional amendment prohibiting abortion, all opposed by Mr. Harkin.

Then, there is the "war-record" issue. After Mr. Harkin was quoted as saying he flew "combat air patrols" in Vietnam, Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, came to Iowa and accused him of fabricating a combat record. Mr. Harkin, a former navy pilot, acknowledged that he really flew planes from Vietnam to Japan for repairs.

Mr. Jepsen, 55, also developed war record problems. It was revealed that he once claimed to be a World War II paratrooper, although he did not enter the service until 1946, a year after the war ended.

The senator said he used that description because the Veterans Administration considers that the war "technically ended in 1946."

With the election three weeks away, there appears to be no end to the name-calling and advertising wars.

"It works, it works," said Mr. Harkin's media adviser, Bob Dow. "We came on the air two, three weeks after Mr. Jepsen did with the hard negative stuff. In the meantime, we lost and lost big."

This is dramatically illustrated in the Des Moines Sunday

Register's Iowa Poll. After running as many as 17 percentage points behind Mr. Harkin, Mr. Jepsen moved nine points ahead of him in late September as his negative ads went on the air.

Mr. Harkin then started a negative ad campaign of his own, and a poll conducted last week found that he had recovered and was 5 points ahead of Mr. Jepsen again.

That Mr. Jepsen is even in the race is one of the surprises of the election season.

His misadventures in Washington were almost legendary even before two Iowa radio stations reported in June that he had signed an application for membership in Leisure Spa, Ltd., featuring "nude encounters and nude rap sessions."

He had, for example, been called "the senator for sea turtles" for championing a Grand Cayman Island turtle farm, and raised the wrath of Washington commuters by claiming congressional immunity when stopped by police driving alone in a car pool lane. His use of office staff and campaign funds also came under question.

Mr. Jepsen, a leading advocate of conservative social values, turned the health club incident to his advantage first by claiming that he did not know what went on in the club and then pleading for forgiveness as a "born-again" Christian who had seen the error of his ways.

"I have been stripped of all worldly pride and humbled before the entire nation," he said at the annual state Republican convention. Sympathy built for him as he campaigned across the state with his wife, Dec, and his mother at his side.

## D BRIEFS

### Renew Bomb Attacks

Irish Republican Army was quoted as saying the IRA was planning to renew its attacks on the British government after a lull last week at the annual Convention.

In Britain, against those responsible for the IRA's actions was quoted as saying the IRA was planning to renew its attacks on the British government after a lull last week at the annual Convention.

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## Mondale Narrows Reagan's Lead To 12 Points in Post-ABC Survey

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Heading into the last scheduled debate of the campaign on Sunday, Walter F. Mondale has narrowed President Ronald Reagan's lead to 12 points in a Washington Post-ABC News poll.

The sampling of 1,505 registered voters, taken between last Friday and Tuesday, gave Mr. Reagan a 54-42 percent lead over Mr. Mondale.

A poll taken before the Oct. 7 Reagan-Mondale debate on domestic policy had shown Mr. Reagan with a 55-37 percent margin. A survey taken Oct. 8-9, in which respondents to an earlier poll were called back, showed that Mr. Mondale's strong performance in the Louisville debate had reduced Mr. Reagan's lead to 56-41 percent, and it has narrowed another three points since then.

Although Mr. Mondale has gained on Mr. Reagan since the debate, his 12-point deficit is the widest gap at this point in the race since Richard M. Nixon's 23-point margin over George S. McGovern at a similar point in 1972.

In 1980, Mr. Reagan had a three-point lead over President Jimmy Carter in mid-October; in 1976, Mr. Carter had a six-point lead over President Gerald R. Ford; and in 1968, Mr. Nixon had an eight-point lead over Hubert H. Humphrey.

With only 4 percent of those surveyed professing to be undecided, the battleground for Sunday's televised debate from Kansas City is clearly the 30 percent of the voters who say they are less than "absolutely certain" of their candidate choice.

## Tapes Indicate U.S. Arms Contractor Put Off Announcing Trident Delays

By Patrick E. Tyler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Officials of General Dynamics Corp., the large U.S. defense contractor, delayed in 1977 a public announcement that delivery of the first Trident submarine had slipped by one year to keep the price of the company's stock from dropping, according to a secretly made tape-recording of some of their telephone conversations.

Fred J. Bettenger, a company spokesman, said the company's actions and the tape-recorded comments of company officials were perfectly proper. He said the company had no firm analysis at the time showing a one-year schedule slippage.

He also said that the tape recordings were not a full and accurate record of the officials' statements, and noted that the recordings were made by a former General Dynamics executive who was under indictment for taking kickbacks.

On the tape, dated Nov. 30, 1977, the former executive, who was shipyard manager at the time, told General Dynamics' chief financial officer that the Trident delivery date of October 1979 stated in a company press release was "not real."

In reply, the financial officer said the company's chairman, David S. Lewis, "understands that. But he wanted to go ahead anyway to stop our stock from sliding."

In a statement issued Wednesday, Mr. Lewis said, "I have no memory of a schedule slippage be-

ing an issue at the time, nor any discussion about the price of General Dynamics stock."

A recording from Dec. 9, 1977, shows that another senior company official questioned whether the Securities and Exchange Commission might be concerned that shareholders had not been informed that cost overruns on another type of submarine, the Los Angeles-class attack-sub, had climbed to more than \$800 million.

In a portion of that conversation, General Dynamics' vice president for contracts, Max Golden, expressed concern that internal over-run estimates were "contrary to what the hell we have published" for shareholders.

Mr. Golden added in the taped conversation, "We don't want the SEC to get it (overrun information) before we go public on this," because, he added, "if you say... your overrun or your loss is \$800 million or \$1 billion... if you spend six months discussing it with the navy, or three months, what about shareholders who buy and sell stock?"

Mr. Golden said in a recent interview that he did not specifically recall the conversation but did recall his general concern that shareholders be kept informed about mounting cost overruns on a timely basis as required by SEC rules.

Two months later, in February 1978, the company publicly announced that its overrun on attack submarines was \$843 million.

General Dynamics' chief financial officer, Gordon E. MacDonald, said in an interview that although the company had not disclosed estimates of overrun figures in the fall of 1977, it had filed claims to recover \$544 million in cost overruns from the navy and had stated publicly that additional claims would be filed.

Copies of 11 conversations or portions of conversations were made available to The Washington Post by P. Takis Veliotis, a former executive vice president and director of General Dynamics.

Mr. Veliotis left the company in May 1982 and was indicted by a federal grand jury in September 1983 for allegedly sharing in kickbacks on unrelated ship construction. He is living in Greece and is listed as a fugitive by the U.S. Justice Department.

The tape recordings were made at a time when General Dynamics was under pressure as a result of a longstanding cost-overrun battle with the navy, and persistent management problems at its Groton, Connecticut, shipyard, where 18 nuclear-attack submarines were planned or under construction along with the first Trident ballistic-missile submarine.

The price of General Dynamics stock began to drop on the after-

noon of Nov. 29, 1977, after two navy admirals announced during a Pentagon press briefing that the first of the 560-foot (170-meter) missile subs was six months late and \$400 million over budget. Some of the press reports that followed overstated General Dynamics' responsibility for the overrun.

On the tape, Mr. MacDonald, General Dynamics' chief financial officer, said he and the company chairman, Mr. Lewis, wanted to clarify the overrun figures. He said the company would point out that it previously had told the navy that the Trident would be delivered in October 1979 and acknowledged that navy officials thought an April 1980 delivery date was more likely.

Mr. Veliotis, then the new shipyard general manager, objected and said he believed the news release ought to be amended. In an interview last week, Mr. MacDonald said that because he had preceded Mr. Veliotis as shipyard manager, he could rely on estimates from senior shipyard managers.

Mr. MacDonald's remarks from the Veliotis tape were read to him during an interview last week and he did not dispute the accuracy of his recorded remarks.

In February 1978, the company announced that delivery of the first Trident was being postponed to November 1980. After additional construction setbacks, the first Trident, commissioned as the Ohio, was delivered to the navy a year later on Oct. 28, 1981.

### 3 Die in Turkish Earthquake

ANKARA — An earthquake struck the eastern provinces of Erzurum, Kars and Agri on Thursday, killing three persons and injuring three others.



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## CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

### Mondale Assessed Effect of Medication

NEW YORK (NYT) — Walter F. Mondale temporarily stopped taking one of the three drugs he uses to control high blood pressure to learn whether it affected his mood or work performance, his personal physician said Thursday.

Mr. Mondale, the Democratic presidential nominee, noticed no change as a result of the three-day test and has resumed the full regimen, the physician, Dr. Milton M. Hurwitz, said in a telephone interview from his office in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mr. Mondale is required to take the medication daily to control his blood pressure. He has taken drugs to combat high blood pressure since 1971. Among the drugs he now takes is a "beta blocker" called atenolol, which can cause lethargy, depression and other unwanted changes in mood in some users. He also takes Dynalene (a diuretic) and hydralazine (which relaxes the arteries). Beta blockers thwart the effects of adrenaline and other substances, but precisely how these drugs affect blood pressure is not known.

Dr. Hurwitz said last month in an interview that he had detected no sign in Mr. Mondale of an adverse reaction to any of the drugs the 56-year-old candidate was using. Dr. Hurwitz said last week's test resulted from a complaint by Mr. Mondale that "things were going sluggish" for him, and the candidate wondered if the medication could be a factor.

### Bishop Sends Apology to Ferraro

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Roman Catholic bishop of Scranton, Pennsylvania, who last month denounced Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro for her views on abortion, subsequently wrote her an apologetic letter, saying his comments had been distorted and pledging his friendship.

"After the election — win, lose or draw — you still have a friend in Scranton, Pennsylvania, one whom you may have thought is an enemy," wrote Bishop James C. Timlin in the note, sent Sept. 25.

On Sept. 12, during a three-hour campaign stop by Ms. Ferraro in Scranton, the bishop held a news conference in which he characterized Ms. Ferraro's position on abortion as "absurd" and contrary to the behavior of a good Catholic.

### For the Record

The three national debates between presidential and vice presidential candidates will cost ABC, CBS and NBC a total of \$20 million to \$24 million in lost revenues, advertising executives at the networks estimate. (AP)

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President François Mitterrand and his wife, Danielle, right, greeted designer Per Spook of Norway during a fashion reception at the Elysée Palace in Paris Wednesday night. Also present was Pierre Berger, center, president of the Association of French Fashion Houses.

French Fashions at the Elysée Palace  
Gray Flannel, Yellow Hair Mix at Mitterrand Reception

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — French fashion took an institutional step forward Wednesday evening, when President François Mitterrand and his wife, Danielle, entertained a cross-section of about 450 fashion personalities, including designers, industrialists, models, actresses and painters.

The reception, held in the Elysée Palace, was a first for many of them, including Catherine Deneuve, who came with Yves Saint Laurent. Another actress, Isabelle Huppert, her hair dyed a startling canary-blonde, accompanied Thierry Mugler, wearing an example of his styles.

Princess Stéphanie of Monaco came with Dior's Marc Bohan, who is her boss. Anouk Aimée, actress and favorite model of Emanuel Ungaro, was there but the designer was not. And Ines de la Fressange, a top model, came wearing Chanel, but without Karl Lagerfeld, who designed that collection.

They were addressed by a friendly and welcoming president, whose motive was undoubtedly to emphasize "the marriage of art and industry." Also attending were Jack Lang, minister of culture, Edith Cresson, minister of trade, and Mrs. Mitterrand, who wore a pale blue suit by the doyenne of French designers, Madame Grès.

Two years ago, Mr. Lang hosted a similar reception at the Louvre. Mr. Mitterrand acknowledged the contributions made by the fashion industry to the French econ-

omy. Some 230,000 people are employed in the industry, which records exports of 11 billion francs (\$1.2 billion) a year.

The president explained that his reception rooms were not used to hosting fashion designers and he did not seem to mind that some of them were dressed a bit loosely, bordering on the sloppy. Marthe Girbaud was wearing socks and sneakers, while Angelo Tiarazzi had on jeans under his blazer. Claude Montana came in his usual blouson and no tie.

The most outrageously dressed was Francis Mennuche, an assistant of fashion's enfant terrible, Jean-Paul Gaultier, who came as "Thomson fatal," wearing a full-length skirt in front, which turned into pants in the back.

This nonchalance was all the more amusing in that members of the Socialist government, who dressed casually when they first came into power, reportedly were told to pull up their socks and now are looking more conservative.

Mr. Mitterrand walked up to Mr. Saint Laurent and asked him: "Look at me. Don't you notice anything? No? Well, it's too bad, because I'm dressed by you from head to toe." But then, as Mr. Saint Laurent noted, nothing looks more like a gray flannel suit than another gray flannel suit.

The Elysée event coincided with the showing of spring and summer collections in Paris. The shows began Thursday with Japanese collections, which failed to get the same attention they received two years

ago, when they were totally new in Paris.

The most noticeable trend so far, at both Comme des Garçons and Hiroko Koshino, is that the Japanese are trying to work themselves out of a palette dominated by black, navy and gray. The clothes are more an attitude, a way of being, rather than a way of looking. They are still big and loose, if not baggy.

The fundamental denial of beauty as Westerners know it is still there. The deliberate bizarreness of the no-hairdo hairdos and no-makeup makeup is still around. The odd accessories, including straw bird's-nest hats and coils of black rubber necklaces, are also very evident. A sense of humor is still lacking.

But there are signs of a change. The Japanese are beginning to inject some color, beige and white mostly, into their clothes. And they are starting to show the shape of the body. Not much, just a little. Their models also no longer look like nether people from another planet, even if they are not quite femmes fatales yet.

## 20% of Police In Japan on Candy Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — More than 44,000 policemen, about one out of every five, were trying to crack the poisoned-candy case Thursday, a day after the deadline set by extortionists for planting more cyanide-laced sweets on supermarket shelves.

Detectives of the National Police Agency sifted through 1,101 tips on the identity of the extortionists but have not found a solid clue, a police spokesman said.

The search took place as police said 270 grams of cyanide, enough to kill 900 people, were stolen from a suburban Tokyo factory.

On Oct. 7, a group calling itself "The Man With 21 Faces" placed at least 15 candy boxes containing lethal doses of sodium cyanide on supermarket racks. All were found with warnings that the candy was poisoned, and no one was hurt.

The extortionists have demanded a ransom of 100 million yen (\$404,000) from the Morinaga & Co., a confectionery company. The company has refused to pay, and its sales have fallen by 30 percent in the past two weeks. The group threatened to plant more poisoned candy, this time without a warning label, unless Morinaga paid the ransom by Oct. 17.

Police searched around hundreds of supermarkets in western and central Japan hoping to catch the extortionists.

Police said that most of the tips had come from people claiming to recognize the voice of a gang member that was broadcast from a recording made when he telephoned a threat.

Other people thought they recognized a shadowy figure caught by a video camera near a shelf on which poisoned chocolates had been left. Police initially believed the figure was an innocent shopper and appealed for him to come forward, but he is now thought to be one of the gang. Posters with his picture have been distributed to Japanese supermarkets.

Many mothers have forbidden their children to spend their pocket money on Morinaga products. The company has showed its defiance of the gang's demands by selling factory-fresh chocolates outside its Tokyo headquarters.

(Reuters, UPI, AP)

## Glemp to Visit East Berlin

Reuters

BERLIN — Cardinal Jozef Glemp, Poland's Roman Catholic primate, plans to visit East Berlin next week, but will stay away from the western part of the divided city, where many thousands of Poles sought refuge after a 1980 workers' uprising, a church spokesman said Thursday.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## If the Dollar Falls . . .

Conceivably, the dollar won't fall; more likely, it will. So what happens then? The hope would be that America's huge foreign trade deficit would shrink, pressure for protection would weaken, debtor countries would find their burdens reduced and oil would get cheaper the world over. But the way from here to there might not be smooth.

American producers have recently lost a third of their competitive edge, which helps to explain why the adverse gap between exports and imports is as much as 3 percent of GNP. To finance this gap the world's strongest economy is running into heavy foreign debt that will burden the future. It is undesirable for this to continue — and perhaps unlikely, since foreigners will not want to pile up dollars indefinitely. If market sentiment changes, the dollar will fall.

Devaluation might be achieved smoothly if the budget deficit were reduced. Interest rates would fall because the government was borrowing less, and the inflow of foreign funds forcing the dollar up would tail off. But the path may be bumpy than this.

If the dollar falls, U.S. inflation will revive a bit because the prices of imported goods will rise. So the fall in the nominal value of the dollar will not confer an equivalent benefit to the competitive position of American producers because their costs will rise.

Another problem: America's allies complain about the strength of the dollar, but they could change their tune when it sinks and their producers start losing their competitive edge. Some governments might seek to follow the dollar down; or they might protect their industries against U.S. goods.

A third problem is that the beneficial

effects of devaluation on trade are slow. At the start exports earn less foreign currency than before, and it takes time before exporters can step up the physical volume of their sales to offset this. Imports cost more, and it takes time before home producers can replace them. So the initial effect of a devaluation is to increase the trade deficit. It may be years before devaluation is seen to pay off.

In this period there is a risk that the markets will lose confidence, devaluation will overshoot and inflation will be boosted further. To succeed, an exchange rate change has to be buttressed by significant changes in economic policy at home and abroad. The United States, for example, would need to ensure that domestic demand was reined in sufficiently to free the productive resources needed for the export drive. For the foreign account to return to balance, some 3 percent of production would have to be switched from home consumption to exports. Even over several years, this would be challenging.

Meanwhile, other countries would have to ensure that their demand was strong enough to absorb more American goods. This could require a little modification of their present policies. It boils down to saying that demand in Europe, for example, should be rising faster than demand in America. At present, exactly the opposite is the case.

A better constellation of exchange rates is surely desirable, but achieving it will take determined action — and strong nerves in the interval before it works. The action, as far as America is concerned, would best be a significant correction of the budget deficit — which is roughly where we came in.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Chernenko the Debater

That was a very rare interview that Konstantin Chernenko gave Washington Post correspondent Dusk Doder (H/T, Oct. 17). Precisely because of its uncommon nature, the question is quick to arise: Why now? The answer is several parts. In the background may lie Soviet concern over the extra strategic and economic burdens of life after détente. In the middle ground there is the condition of flux that led Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to test the possibilities of intervention in the American political campaign. In the foreground, the here and now, is the evident tightening of that presidential race and a resulting Soviet hope to get the two candidates to bid each other up a bit in the debate on Sunday for the title of the man most likely to deal peacefully and effectively with Moscow in 1985.

But will it work out that way? The 73-year-old Chernenko and his advisers surely know that the "practical steps" he now asks of America — demilitarization of space, a nuclear freeze, a pledge of no first nuclear use and the ending of all nuclear tests — require from Ronald Reagan extremely difficult policy reversals. In that sense the Chernenko agenda implicitly gives a broad opening to Walter Mondale. But it cannot be considered a very attractive one. Mr. Mondale can hardly be eager to become sponsor of any part of the offered Soviet negotiating position.

What can either candidate profitably say in response? Mr. Reagan will probably argue that it is his tough line that has induced the Russians to stop huffing and puffing and to knock gain on the Washington door with a proposed

intermediate agenda and a hint that only parts of it need to be taken up in order to restart the big missile talks that Moscow quit last year. (Mr. Chernenko did seem to be easing the previous Soviet insistence that, for these talks to resume, America must first roll back its new European missile deployments.) Mr. Mondale will probably point out that all Mr. Reagan has done in Soviet-U.S. relations is finally to stop making them worse. His task will be to persuade voters that he has the firmness and the flexibility to break the arms control stalemate on terms satisfactory to them.

The Chernenko approach, which expands on Soviet formulations made earlier this year, is face-saving and in some respects practical: to tackle other arms control issues now by way of sliding back later into talks about the missiles that matter most. Of these other issues, however, all but one are really out of the question. That one is the matter of underground nuclear tests. The two sides could conceivably move to complete negotiations on banning underground tests; or the United States could, on the basis of some new talks and understandings, move to ratify the two already negotiated treaties (1974, 1976) limiting the size of tests pending a full ban. This is an old debate. The weapons testers have their reasons for opposing ratification of these treaties, and we will probably be hearing much about them in the days ahead. But, so far as we have been able to judge, none of these reasons for refusing to go ahead on the underground testing limitations stand up well.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### Armed Tension, Tense Arming

One school (see the current Economist) believes that tension leads to arms production. We think cause and effect are the other way around. The main cause of tension is not that he Russians have one failed social and economic system and we have another which is onerous trial. It is that each side is scared of the other's military potential and still believes that technological fix can give it supremacy. An agreement on arms limitation would be worth allowing for the reduction of tension that would follow. Speed the arms negotiations, therefore, or the simple reason that armed détente is easier than armed hostility.

— The Guardian (London).

One rather naive theory, popular in the days of "détente," was that arms control negotiations could be, as it were, the tranquilizer of East-West relations. If only America and Rus-

sia could sit down and sign some agreements about nuclear weapons, they would stop feeling so tense about their differences over Europe, the Middle East, Central America. This theory got things upside down. "Tension," the polite word for a clash of interests, leads to the production of armaments, not the other way around. So long as East and West are separated by a political chasm — and the contest between Marxism and pluralism is as deep as a difference of interests as the world has seen for a long time — neither side will cheerfully let the other have an advantage in weapons.

The Reagan rearmament program has started to rebuild American strength. President Chernenko and his colleagues must be starting to realize that any attempt to recapture the advantages the Russians thought they enjoyed four years ago would be hideously expensive. This is why a return to arms control is possible in a second Reagan administration.

— The Economist (London).

## FROM OUR OCT. 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: A New San Francisco Is Born

AN FRANCISCO — When the clocks strike noon at San Francisco [on Oct. 19], the wheels of industry throughout the United States will come to a halt for a moment as a token of national homage to the courage and enterprise of the city which, three and a half years after its destruction, is celebrating its completed reconstruction. Over 240,000,000 has been spent in restoring San Francisco since the catastrophic earthquake and fire in April, 1906. [Oct. 19] is San Francisco day. At noon trains will pause in their journey across a Continent, steamships in mid-Pacific will cease ploughing the waves while the passengers drink the health which President W.H. Taft will propose to the new city of San Francisco. Twenty-five nations will be represented festivities during the next five days.

### 1934: Physicists Review Their Work

LONDON — The mysteries of cosmic rays were discussed by Professor R.A. Millikan, famous American scientist, at a recent session of the International Conference on Physics. He showed photographs of the effect of these rays on rarefied gases. They were just a number of curved lines, but from them the scientist hopes to read the secret of the messengers from beyond the stars. Sir William Bragg, who, with his son, Professor W. Bragg, received the Nobel Prize for firing X-rays at crystals, surveyed the progress made by the revelation of atomic secrets by X-ray guns. Lord Ernest Rutherford, one of the most famous of atom-splitters, paid tribute to other scientists who are following in his footsteps — M. and Mme. Joliot, son-in-law and daughter of M. Curie, who are seeking to produce artificial radium.

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# Proposal: Time for a Middle East Peace Conference

By Hugh Caradon

Lord Caradon was minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs and British representative at the United Nations from 1964 to 1970.

LONDON — In New York the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, has repeated to Yitzhak Shamir of Israel the proposal for an international Middle East peace conference "to be attended by the Middle East parties to the conflict including the Palestine Liberation Organization and the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council." The proposal has been welcomed by Jordan but rejected by the United States and Israel.

The attitude of the United Kingdom on this proposal has been set out as follows in a letter to the secretary-general of the United Nations:

"The British government continues to believe that the parties concerned must continuously demonstrate their practical commitment to a peaceful solution. We stand ready to do what we can to support any constructive moves that will prepare the way for genuine negotiations. At the right time an international conference could clearly make a major contribution to a negotiated

settlement could be achieved by the present leadership in Israel (with a veto by the Likud) in direct negotiations with Palestinian and Arab neighbors is a decided delusion. It could lead only to further delay, deadlock and disaster. It is of the utmost importance to recognize that the peace in the Middle East from which all concerned can so greatly benefit can come only by a new international initiative.

At one time it was thought that the United States might find an answer, but in the overall confrontation the U.S. government has admitted its failure, if not its errors. At any rate no one now believes that the United States alone can save the situation. America, it is true, still has a vital role to play, but not alone.

The time has come for much wider international action. Where and when and how? Surely the initiative should be undertaken in the United Nations Security Council.

## The danger of a violent conflict over disputed territory involving all Arab and Moslem states and the superpowers comes much nearer.

An international conference as now proposed by the Soviet Union has obvious disadvantages. Who should preside? How could initial disputes be settled and any decisions enforced? Nations come to conferences with minds made up and usually go home with original positions maintained. In the Security Council the superpowers have equal rank, the Europeans have an equal say and Israel, Jordan and other neighboring states, as well as the Palestinians, can all be heard. Unanimity was achieved on the Middle East in 1967 and could be again. But an international lead, an independent initiative, is essential.

What a dreadful mistake it will be if we now allow the drift to continue in shameful inaction.

It is important to remember that it is now widely accepted and agreed that peace can be won in the Middle East only if three aims are achieved: independence for the Lebanon, freedom for the Palestinians and security for the Israelis. The three aims are dependent on each other.

There can be no Middle East peace if Israel continues to occupy and infiltrate and dominate parts of Lebanon. Nor can there be peace if the Palestinians are denied a homeland of their own where they can make their own decisions on their own future. Nor can there be peace unless Israel can live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats and acts of force" (to quote the words of the unanimous Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967).

These aims are increasingly obvious and accepted, yet there has been little or no thought given to the all-important question of how a peace settlement with the three stated purposes can be worked out and how international agreement can be negotiated and put into effect.

It is crucial to make further use of the Security Council which has the membership, the methods and the experience ready for the task.

It would, however, I believe, be quite wrong to expect any sudden advance or quick result. It would be best, I suggest, if the Council would now initiate new discussions, and then allow ample time for detailed and persistent negotiation over a pe-

riod of some months. It would be best if the aim were to reach a consensus by the end of this year or early 1985.

And this time it would be well to have it clearly understood from the start that the Security Council is determined to see its conclusions given effect. In 1967 it was left to Gromyko, the UN special envoy to the Middle East, to try to get agreement for action on the Security Council's unanimous conclusions. When his proposals were at once flatly rejected by Israel, the Council failed to act again. This time all the members of the Council, including specially the

United States and the Soviet Union, would have to make it plain that they would allow no going back.

Is this expecting too much? It is certainly expecting a lot. But the Security Council was able to reach agreement before. It should surely not be impossible to agree again. If nothing is done, if Israel persists in policies of aggression and annexation and if more conflict between Israel and Arabs results, the whole world will face a continuing catastrophe with terrible consequences, not least for the Arabs and Israelis.

It is, I believe, clear that only an

international initiative in the Security Council, an initiative most carefully prepared and most strongly pursued, can save the Middle East and the world from disastrous conflict on a scale not previously imagined.

This is the challenge to all the world. It cannot be ignored or evaded. It is a disgrace that it has been left so late. But there is still time if the principal powers are now prepared to make urgent use of the methods and procedures of the United Nations, the organization which they created to keep peace in the world.

If any member of the Security Council now seeks to prevent or delay decisive action by the Council, it will deserve the condemnation of Arabs and Israelis and everyone else.

International Herald Tribune

## Greeks at the Magic Door of Change

By Andriana Ierodiaconou

"There's no sort of use in knocking," said the Footman, "and that for two reasons. First, because I'm on the same side of the door as you are. Secondly, because they're making such a noise inside, no one could possibly hear you."

— From Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland"

ATHENS — After three years of Socialist rule, many Greeks of the liberal left and center feel that they are in Alice's predicament.

When they voted for Andreas Papandreu's "Pan-hellenic Socialist Movement" (PASOK) on Oct. 18, 1981, they believed it was the key that would open the magic door of change — the Socialist slogan that captured the imagination of the electorate. Today they feel the door is still shut.

And, as the Footman said, it's no use knocking. First, because the left, which promised change, is in power. Everybody is on the same side of the door. "For decades, under the right, we blamed them for what was wrong and thought, 'One day we'll be in power and then things will be better,'" a disillusioned leftist has said. "Well, now we are, and things mostly aren't better. But there's no recourse."

Secondly, because, with all the sound and fury of power, no one inside is likely to hear. "People have the impression that the things they tell you and the letters they write you reach neither your ears nor your eyes," a columnist wrote recently, addressing Mr. Papandreu in the left-wing daily Eftychia. "It may be because you don't take the trouble to reply."

This disaffection does not really have to do with foreign or economic policy. It concerns something less

tangible, and more fundamental: the ethos of government under the Socialists compared to the right.

For many Greeks who supported PASOK in 1981, *alalghi* was as much a promise of a higher standard of liberal behavior in the exercise of power as a pledge to set the country's international affairs or its finances in order. Many of these people now feel that the Socialists have failed to live up to that promise.

They say they regard as a failure the fact that public life is still colored by a "sheep and goats" mentality, whereby people are classified as friends or enemies and treated as such, depending on their political convictions; that state television remains a highly controlled instrument of propaganda; that dissent in party or government ranks is met with cries of "conspiracy" and punished with expulsion; that, having for years accused the right of lack of transparency, the Socialists in power have frequently proved just as anxious to obscure controversial aspects of government policy.

The list varies a little this way or that, depending on whom one is talking to, but the gist is always the same. Mr. Papandreu ought to be concerned about this disaffection. And not so much because it might cost him the 1985 general election. The prevailing view among political analysts at present is that the Socialists will win a second term — if only because, however disillusioned liberal Greeks may be, they remain as anxious as in 1981 to keep the right out of power, and there is no viable alternative to PASOK on the left.

The prime minister ought to be concerned because those Greeks represent the Socialists' democratic conscience. And that conscience is today deeply troubled.

International Herald Tribune

## Terrorists Have Been Killing All Along; They Sometimes Pass, Sometimes Stay

By William Pfaff

PARIS — For the Irish Republican Army, the Palestine Liberation Organization, integrist Moslem groups of the Eastern Mediterranean and their sponsors in Iran and Libya, underground Basque autonomists in Spain, other nationalist, irredentist or extremist religious groups that make headlines — for all these, terrorism is their way to wage war.

By their own logic they are reasonable. Their bombings and murders are cruel, indifferent to the innocent, expedient. That is usually the case in war. The man who commanded Britain's bombing of Germany in World War II was once stopped for reckless driving and told by a policeman that he might kill someone. Sir Arthur Harris replied, "I kill thousands of people every night."

The IRA bombing the Grand Hotel in Brighton, wanted to kill the British cabinet. That is the explana-

tion on the part of groups or governments that wish to destroy the state of Israel as it presently exists, drive the United States out of the Middle East and punish France for its role there, or who believe that they are oppressed by political, military and economic forces for which they hold the United States chiefly responsible.

They would willingly bomb Washington, sink U.S. ships or invade the United States, if they could. They can't. They do what they can.

The IRA cannot topple the British government or force British troops out of Ulster. It might, however, be successful in killing the prime minister. It certainly can continue to commit atrocities on a scale that makes the costs of British policy very high. IRA members might eventually do

came leaders and heroes of Israel. They came to be much admired in the United States and elsewhere.

There is an Algerian state today because of a long and grueling underground war against the French, who since 1848 had held Algeria to be an integral part of France. There are an Indonesian republic and an autonomous Vietnam because Indonesians and Vietnamese turned on the Dutch and French who ruled them, initially with acts of terrorism, later in underground warfare. Nationalist struggle, popular war, people's war — those are polite names for what, before it succeeds, is known as terrorism.

A terrorist campaign can have an effect even when there is no chance of success. A few people willing to die can accomplish a lot. The attacks can be wearing and corrupting to the victim country — costly in lives lost, recriminations and controversy, and in influencing the police or army to take extreme measures themselves: counter-terrorism, torture, reprisals.

It is possible for terrorists to win a kind of victory by bringing their enemies down to their own moral plane. The domestic terrorists in Italy and West Germany in the 1970s expected to destroy their countries' credibility as societies of law and constitutional order. By failing, they reinforced it. Their movements then collapsed.

Here is the only possible reassurance. It is the nature of terrorism to be unappealing. The weakness of these groups and their unrecoverable moral investments in the destruction



tion from Danny Morrison, spokesman in Ulster for the Provisional Sinn Féin, the IRA's political wing. They missed. They wounded one cabinet minister, Norman Tebbit, and killed four innocent. Well, the bombings there'll be a next time.

It is lumbing to carry on about "international terrorism" as if this were some novel force at work in the world. The U.S. Embassy in Beirut, the U.S. Marines' barracks there, Israeli military installations in southern Lebanon and the French barracks in Beirut were all blown up as straightforward acts of undeclared

more. They act today as they do because it is a fact that a terrorist campaign, waged between 1919 and 1921 against the British in Ireland, ended in a British withdrawal and the creation of a Free State, later the Irish Republic, in the 26 counties of the south. The men and women who inspired and led that campaign are now the national heroes of a free Ireland.

Israel would not exist had there not been an underground terrorist campaign against British and Arab interests in Palestine in the 1930s and '40s that aimed to end the British mandate. That campaign's leaders be-

of the innocent make it impossible for them to deal other than in absolutes of victory or death. But when they do not win, they eventually pass.

There is nothing new about terrorism. In the 11th century the Moslem sect of Assassins practiced suicidal murders against its enemies in what is now Iran. World War I started with a terrorist act by a Serbian nationalist; the American Civil War had ended with one by an irreconcilable Confederate. Since passions and movements they inspire last for a time, sometimes for a long time, but eventually they fade. Against them, time has to be relied upon, and fortune in one's own values.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Buckley and Consensus

In "Is Reagan Ducking the Issues?" (Oct. 2), William F. Buckley Jr. writes: "Before the Supreme Court discovered a separation between church and state that had escaped the notice of the men who wrote the Constitution, students were allowed to pray together. Before the Supreme Court discovered that the right to privacy gave mothers the right to terminate young life, this was forbidden." This argument is absurd.

Using Buckley logic, we might say: Before the Supreme Court of the United States enforced the racial equality inherent in the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, blacks were shackled to trees and burned. Before the judicial system legalized birth control, women had to hide from

their husbands for fear of another month to feed. Before the Supreme Court supported anti-trust suits, poor families starved to death while robber barons bought solid gold sinks.

Indeed, before human beings realized their ability to empower a moral consensus through law, might made right. The key is consensus — respect for each individual (the right to abortion) without favoring any particular collective (prayer in schools).

JOHN DUNNE  
Brest, France

### Expatriate Ex-Patriot?

An expatriate is *ex patria* — outside his or her country. Henry Pleasants, in his review (Sept. 28) of "Arthur Sullivan: A Victorian Musician" by Arthur Jacobs, calls Fanny Ron-

salds a "wealthy, ex-patriot Bostonian." The lady would doubtless have resented this accusation of disloyalty. And Mr. Pleasants makes no reference to Sullivan's major and lasting contribution to Anglican church music. What would Easter be in the American Episcopal Church without "Welcome Happy Morning?"

ROBERT BETTS  
Athens

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



















## OCTOBER CALENDAR

17

Christie's hosts a 6:00 p.m. private viewing of Russian works of art to benefit St. Sergius High School and the American Society for the Preservation of Russian Monuments and Culture. Hosting the reception will be Prince and Princess Alex Romanoff, Prince and Princess Nikita Romanoff, Princess Lucie Shiraze and Dr. Arcadi Nebolsine. Entertainment will be provided. 502 Park Avenue. For information, call 546-1188.

19

It may be October, but it's still time for the 33rd April in Paris Ball in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. This year the ball will pay tribute to the Statue of Liberty, currently undergoing renovation. The bevy of chairmen includes Mrs. Ivan Obolensky, Mrs. James H. Van Alen, Mrs. Stephen Sanford and Honorary Chairman Lee Iacocca of the Chrysler Corporation. Tickets for this black-tie fund-raiser are \$400, and proceeds aid a number of the American French Foundation's charitable and cultural organizations. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call 986-2060.

22

Tonight Theatreworks/USA, America's largest producer of family theater, celebrates its new alliance with the Promenade Theatre. The star-studded festivities begin with 6:30 p.m. cocktails, continue with dinner at the new Gian Luca restaurant and climax with an 8:30 performance of *First Lady* at the Promenade. After the show a champagne reception caps off the night. Cochairmen Judith O'Reilly Mack and Sonia Segoda Dressner orchestrate tonight's tribute to first ladies in all walks of

life, including Honorary Chairman Nancy Reagan. Tickets are \$150 for patrons; \$100 for the whole evening; and \$40 for the performance and reception following. Proceeds benefit Theatreworks/USA. Broadway at 76th Street. For information, call 595-7500.

24

Be a sport and attend the ninth annual All Sports Hall of Fame dinner in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. James Robinson, chairman of American Express, will be this year's corporate guest of honor, and F. Ross Johnson, president of Nabisco Brands, will be the dinner chairman. Toastmaster Fran Tarkenton will announce newly inducted members to six halls of fame. Tickets for this black-tie night are \$300, and proceeds benefit the Boys' Club of New York. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call 997-0100.

"An Evening with Lady Luck" at the Hotel Pierre benefits the National Council of Jewish Women's New York section. The council turns 90 this year, and tonight's celebratory festivities include fine dining, dancing, gambling and a Gay '90s carnival. There will also be an array of shopping booths from such elegant stores as Tiffany & Co. and Ferragamo. Mrs. Abe Gold is the evening's chairman, and Doris and Irving Kaplan are scheduled to receive honors. Tickets for this 7:00 p.m. event are \$175, and proceeds aid the council in providing services to the community's children, elderly, disabled and disadvantaged. Fifth Avenue at 61st Street. For information, call 535-5900, ext. 25.

25

Five simultaneous receptions in the Sheraton Centre Hotel kick off the UJA-Federation's 1985 cam-

paign. Philanthropist Jack D. Weiler will be honored on his 80th birthday for his 40 years of commitment to Jewish causes. Baron Guy de Rothschild serves as honorary international chairman. The minimum campaign gift donated by guests at this black-tie event is \$18,000. Seventh Avenue at 53rd Street. For information, call 980-1000, ext. 727.

A black-tie dinner-dance gets underway at the Metropolitan Club this evening to benefit the Hospitality Committee for United Nations Delegations. The honorary chairmen for the event will be Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general to the U.N., and his wife Marcela. Chairman Mrs. George M. Gudefin will welcome guests at 7:30 for cocktails, when Mike Carney and his Orchestra will strike up the dancing music. Tickets for this gala are \$350. One East 60th Street. For information, call 754-7182.

Brogues and kilts will be the order of the evening at the annual Scottish Ball in the Plaza Hotel. Ball Chairman Mrs. Henry J. Taylor and General Chairman Lady Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton host the proceedings. Lord and Lady Dundee and the Earl and Countess of Erroll will be the guests of honor. Tickets for the 7:30 p.m. dinner-dance are \$175, and proceeds benefit the American-Scottish Foundation. Fifth Avenue at 59th Street. For information, call 988-4468.

Children of Bellevue hosts its annual fund-raiser in the St. Regis Hotel this evening. Cochairing the event are William J. Constantine and Mrs. Elizabeth Dater-Jennings. Luster Lanin and his Orchestra will perform their swinging tunes at this 7:30 p.m. dinner-dance. Tickets are \$150. Fifth Avenue at 55th Street. For information, call 561-5221.

27

Oenophiles should take note of the 1984 "California Wine Experience" beginning today at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco. All day today and through October 29, the world's foremost vintners and wine experts will be present at a plethora of tasting sessions, seminars, forums and lectures. For information, call 751-6500.

29

This evening Art Collectors Robert and Adrian Mnuchin will welcome guests to their Upper East Side town house at 6:00 p.m. for a cocktail party to aid the development of the contemporary art collection of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. By invitation only. For information, call 683-5190.

30

Cancer Care hosts its second annual dinner-dance, beginning at 6:30 p.m. this evening in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Manufacturers Hanover Chairman John F. McGillicuddy will be receiving honors, and Rawleigh Warner, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of Mobil, will oversee the festivities with Emcee Tony Randall. Tickets are \$300. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call 997-0100.

31

Dance up a storm to the rhythms of Bob Hardwick and his Orchestra at the Madison Square Boys' Club annual dinner-dance. Chairman Mrs. Anne Sutherland Fuchs will handle the evening's activities, which include tributes to Thomas Murphy, chairman of Capital Cities Communications, and *Daily News* Publisher James Hoge. Expect a concert performance by a guest artist. Tickets for this black-tie spectacular are \$250. The Hotel Pierre, Fifth Avenue at 61st Street. For information, call 532-5751.

## FOOD

Continued from opening page

York chef Loic Avril, first at Le Relais, then at La Mangeoire, where Brash was a *sous-chef*. After a year in France, he spent another learning desserts under

Michel Fitoussi at the Palace. "I'm pretty regimented," Brash says, "and I like to cook by the books." Having endured the exams, the 80-hour weeks and the taskmas-



Laurie Siegel and Fred Brash make an unlikely twosome at Terrace Five.

## HERBERT KLINE WILSON III OF JACK'S

A few years ago, when Herbert Wilson was starting out as an engineering student at Howard University in Washington, D.C., his culinary knowledge was limited, to say the least. "I had fooled around with hot dogs," he says, "but that was about it." Wilson's admission would be less startling were he still a

ambiance alone. A less adventurous sort might have tried to slip by on chophouse fare and atmosphere. But Saffie, 45, wanted to introduce a young, inventive kitchen when he opened Jack's nearly two years ago. "I trust all young people," Saffie enthuses. "They're less tainted, fresher, more innovative—and the best ones take



Herbert Wilson III of Jack's went from engineering to elegant entrees.

hot dog-eating gear-head. Such, however, is not the case. As executive chef of the stylish, two-tiered Jack's on Lexington Avenue at Seventy-third Street, Wilson, 26, supervises one of the hippest, freshest American-style kitchens in the city.

Jack's is no ordinary East Side hangout. The creation of California Resort Impresario Edward Saffie, the restaurant would draw a following for its country club

their work more seriously than old establishment types.

Herbert Wilson was certainly serious. Though he may have started late, he had taken the right steps to catch up by the time he met Saffie last year. Among them were an exploratory summer course at the Culinary Institute of America, a stint at the New York Tech Hotel School in Brooklyn and a pantry job at Regine's under the renowned

ters before joining Terrace Five. Brash concedes he was skeptical at first about working under an apparent beginner like Siegel. "The kitchen was tiny, and I wasn't too sure about the whole Trump Tower bit either," he admits. Still, the lure of putting on his own small show was too great to resist. "I couldn't be happier," he says now. "We go after the freshest ingredients and keep the menu light—no starches, hardly any roux—but we still have room to play with the sauces."

As for his new partner, Brash says: "She is so energetic. She knows in her gut how to do good interesting cuisine. One day she'll say, 'Let's try lobster salad and blueberries.' I'll tell her: 'No way, it won't work.' But she pushes it, and what's the one thing we sell out of the next day? Lobster salad with blueberries. Now when she comes up with mango mousse, I keep my mouth shut."

Siegel is no less grateful for Brash's formal background. "He's a perfect complement to my approach," she says. "I think it's a great team."

Michel Guérard, whom Wilson remembers as "running a very tight kitchen." Wilson had also managed to squeeze in some topflight European training. "I just wrote to 50 two- and three-star restaurants in the French Michelin guide, asking for a job," Wilson recounts. It was a gutsy effort that eventually paid off: he landed a year-long apprenticeship under three of France's most respected chefs—the Troisgros brothers of Roanne and Gérard Pangaud in Paris.

Saffie was impressed by Wilson's credentials and by his confidence. "There's never been a hint of inhibition on Herb's part," Saffie says. "He's conservative yet innovative. It was the perfect fit into our style."

Diners at Jack's would have to agree. The kitchen's encyclopedic range of ingredients is itself noteworthy, from sweet, diminutive Hawaiian blue prawns to tart Santa Rosa goat cheese; from Minnesota wild rice to thin-shelled New Zealand mussels. What Wilson does with them is more intriguing yet: New England fiddlehead ferns and pureed parsnips with veal; white asparagus and Michigan baby corn with grilled swordfish. Entrees are changed almost every evening, so a litany of recent offerings has to suffice: crab cakes with tomato zucchini relish, Maine oysters with caviar butter, mushroom ravioli with gooseberry sauce, sautéed duck with corn custard and grapefruit. All are Wilson originals, as are the coconut ice cream and Cajun spice cake that follow. "If I like it," he declares, "it works."

hands of surly waiters and line chefs. "The fanciest restaurants in New York are still a lot like the street," says the native East Sider. "If you don't stand your ground, you get pushed around."

Meer's first real initiation came after college, when he spent nine months preparing cold foods in the enormous kitchen at La Costa, the opulent Teamsters-run resort near San Diego. The Culinary Institute (or "Camp Culinary," as Meer fondly calls it) came next. In the following two years at La Côte Basque he worked or assisted at every major station, beginning with lowly vegetables and cold dishes as *garde-manger* and moving on to the more senior fish, meat and *saucier* posts. Rachou was so satisfied that last winter he offered Meer a *sous-chef* slot at La Côte Basque's newly renovated sister restaurant, La Lavadou, on East Sixty-first Street. Meer held the job until he switched to Lutèce earlier this year to work under André Soltner.

It was hardly an easy move to make. Not only do the city's leading chefs refrain from raiding each other's staffs, but the Lutèce job—available when a friend of Meer's went off to Europe to become a private cook—was that of *garde-manger*, the very post he had started with two years before. Yet he has had no second thoughts about his move. "I felt Mr. Soltner could teach me something more about being on line."

—Allan Rippe

## HENRY MEER OF LUTÈCE

"You'll never be a chef." The words still occasionally haunt Henry Meer. As a young cook trying to chart a course through New York's upper circle of French restaurants, he had been hoping for a bit more encouragement. He was still a student at the famed Culinary Institute of America but had landed a four-month "externship" in the

Was it a test, or simply a stark verdict? Either way, Meer, then 24, was thoroughly undone. "I went home crushed, but I came back the next day and said, 'Hello, Chef,' as if nothing had happened. I think Rachou thought he'd never see me again. Instead, I finally had gained a little of his respect, and we never had any problems after that." In fact, after his four



Henry Meer moved over to Lutèce to become Andre Soltner's apprentice.

kitchen of Jean Jacques Rachou, owner and chef of La Côte Basque. "For nearly two months he didn't say a word to me. He was sizing me up," Meer recalls. "Then one afternoon he just sauntered in while I was doing some prep work and said, matter-of-factly, 'You'll never be a chef.'"

months were up, Meer stayed on at La Côte Basque through an entire year; it was also where he spent two years following his graduation from the C.I.A.

Now 28, and having moved on to Lutèce under André Soltner, Meer can shrug off his early hazings in the kitchen—including those at the

## BUSINESS

Continued from opening page

through unseen. After giving his routine \$1,000 to the major campaign, for example, a donor can pitch what's known as "soft money" into state committees that channel the funds into activities that benefit the national campaign such as voter turnout drives. Because the money goes to state committees, only state laws apply, and they often permit contributions from corporations. (Each party gets about \$2 million a year through such transactions.) Heavy hitters can also make their influence felt by contributing to a variety of special-purpose accounts, tax-exempt foundations and political action committees that help a candidate but are not considered directly linked with his campaign. And while corporations cannot contribute directly to campaigns, they can advance credit for services on favorable terms. All told, the connections between business and politics are as strong and as behind-the-scenes as ever, and a fund-raiser's discretion is often the better part of continued valor.

Is it worth it? Is it fun? Curley laughs. "I'm not in politics because I like raising money. I don't like to owe anybody a dime, and I don't like to have anybody owe me a dime, and I certainly don't like to ask anybody for anything. But somebody has to do it. I'm not in it because I think somebody is going to appoint me to a job in Washington, either. I was appointed ambassador to Ireland not because I was a big committee man or a big giver. I wasn't even active then. I'm doing this work because it's challenging—and it's necessary."

Against the difficulties of fund-raising, Walter Curley has an advantage over many New Yorkers: his business and political connections. For ten years he was a partner in J.H. Whitney and Company, a venture capital firm, and

he helped start or sat on the boards of companies that received Whitney capital. When he returned to New York after serving as the American ambassador to Ireland during the Ford Administration, he had a clean business slate (ambassadors must resign all their business positions), but he had personal capital to trade up on, in the form of his American and Irish business contacts. He started his own venture capital firm, and now sits on the boards of companies ranging from the Bank of Ireland to the New York Life Insurance Company. Of course when it's time to get on the phone to raise funds for the Republicans, Curley can dial the companies that have benefited from his venture capital help. "You better believe it," says Curley. "People who have been successful in business and are relatively sophisticated never mind your asking them for money, because they can make up their minds pretty quickly and they either like your man or they don't."

Now that the campaign has moved into higher gear, Curley's role has shifted too, from fund-raising to making public appearances to get out the vote. "I don't think it will be a pushover," he says of the battle. "We're going to have to take our coats off and roll our sleeves up. There are twice as many registered Democrats as there are Republicans." Curley takes to the stump as often as four times a week, and he admits that the pace can be tiring. But his enthusiasm—and that military spirit—keep him slogging on. "There's a thrill in serving in some public capacity," he says. "The only reward is seeing that the system works, seeing the good people put their shoulders to the wheel. That's the only reward—and that's plenty."

—Bret Watson



before joining Terrace Five, Sh concedes he was skeptical first about working under an parent beginner like Siegel. The kitchen was tiny, and I wasn't sure about the whole Trump bit either," he admits. Still, lure of putting on his own show was too great to resist. "We go after the freshest ingredients and keep the menu light on starches, hardly any roux—we still have room to play in the sauces."

for his new partner, Brash s: "She is so energetic. She ws in her gut how to do good resting cuisine. One day she'll Let's try lobster salad and cherries." I'll tell her: "No way, on't work." But she pushes it, what's the one thing we sell of the next day? Lobster salad blueberries. Now when she es up with mango mousse, I p my mouth shut."

egel is no less grateful for sh's formal background. "He's rfect complement to my ap ach," she says. "I think it's a t team."

hel Guérard, whom Wilson re-mbers as "running a very tight hen." Wilson had also man-d to squeeze in some topflight pean training. "I just wrote 0 two- and three-star restau-s in the French Michelin guide, ng for a job," Wilson recounts. as a gutsy effort that eventu-paid off: he landed a year-apprenticeship under three-ance's most respected chefs—Troisgros brothers of Roanne Gérard Pangaud in Paris. fddie was impressed by Wil-s credentials and by his con-ccence. "There's never been a of inhibition on Herb's part," lie says. "He's conservative nnovative. It was the perfect to our style."

ners at Jack's would have to u. The kitchen's encyclopedic e of ingredients is itself note-ly, from sweet, diminutive anian blue prawns to tart a Rosa goat cheese; from Min-ta wild rice to thin-shelled Zealand mussels. What Wil-does with them is more in-ning yet: New England fiddle-l fennel and pureed parsnips veal; white asparagus and ngan baby corn with grilled dfish. Entrees are changed st every evening, so a litany cent offerings has to suffice: cakes with tomato zucchini t, Maine oysters with caviar er, mushroom ravioli with eberry sauce, sauteed duck corn custard and grapefruit. re Wilson originals, as are conut ice cream and Cajun cake that follow. "If I like e declares, "it works."

s of surly waiters and line . The fanciest restaurants in York are still a lot like the t," says the native East Sider. ut don't stand your ground, et pushed around."

er's first real initiation came college, when he spent nine hs preparing cold foods in rormous kitchen at La Costa ulent Teamsters' resort San Diego. The Culinary in- e for "Camp Culinary," as dly calls it, came next. e following two years at La asque he worked for assisted ry major station, beginning lowly vegetables and mov-s as garde manger and mov-it to the staff's senior fish and vegetable posts. Rachou is satisfied that last winter fered Meur a chef slot Côte Basques newly reno-ster restaurant, La Lavan-on East Sixty-first Street. eld the job until he switched ce earlier this year to work André Solmer.

as hardly an easy move to. Not only do the city's lead- hets retreat from trading other's stiffs, but the Lu-b—available when a friend er's went off to Europe to e a private cook—was that de-monger the very post he arted with two years be- t he has had no second hits about his move. "I fol- liner could teach me some ore about being on line."

—Alan Rupp



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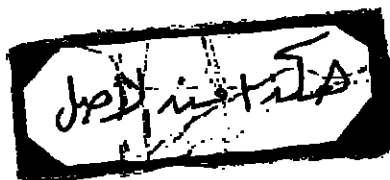
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## TRAVEL

## What's New Around Europe

**I**N LONDON, major art exhibitions and a direct rail link with Gatwick Airport, in Rome, the lesser-used and therefore much more pleasant of the city's air terminals. To get to crowded, sprawling Heathrow Airport, you must either ride the subway from central London, catch the airport bus, or take a cab, which costs about £16 (\$20). British Rail's new Victoria Station through south London and into the Sussex countryside—a trip that can take up to 90 minutes when driving—in half an hour. One-way fare is £5 first class, £3.30 second class.

Not all airlines use Gatwick, and some that do use it fly only to a limited number of destinations. But if you're starting a European holiday in London, as many people do,

and continuing on to the Continent, you may be able to fly from Gatwick as easily as from Heathrow. Some trans-Atlantic carriers, including Delta and British Caledonian, operate from Gatwick, too. The British Rail trains have plenty of easily accessible baggage racks, and they arrive directly beneath the terminal, which makes transfers comparatively painless.

Britain and the Netherlands have just agreed on a new round-trip fare of \$49 between the two countries. Negotiations are under way for a similar agreement between Britain and Belgium. And Air France and British Airways are introducing new low fares between their respective capital cities and some of their provincial cities. Check to see what discounts are available.

One of the city's best small hotels, the Capital, has just had a face lift. It has an indefatigable proprietor in David Lewis, a talented chef in a jolly Yorkshireman, Brian Turner, and a prime location in these days of the strong dollar: just around the corner from Harrods. Rooms run about \$90 a double a night, although Lewis also offers bed and breakfast "with style" in a new annex next door for about \$60 (22 Basil Street, SW3; tel: 589-5171).

Even better value can be had, albeit with less luxury and in a less convenient location, at the lodging called Number Sixteen, which Jan Morris quite rightly calls the ultimate pension in this year's "Good Hotel Guide."

Three Victorian row houses near the South Kensington tube station have been connected and modernized to make an ideal nook for those staying for a week or so. There's a wonderful garden, and bed-and-breakfast starts at about \$30 (16 Summer Place, SW7; tel: 589-5232).

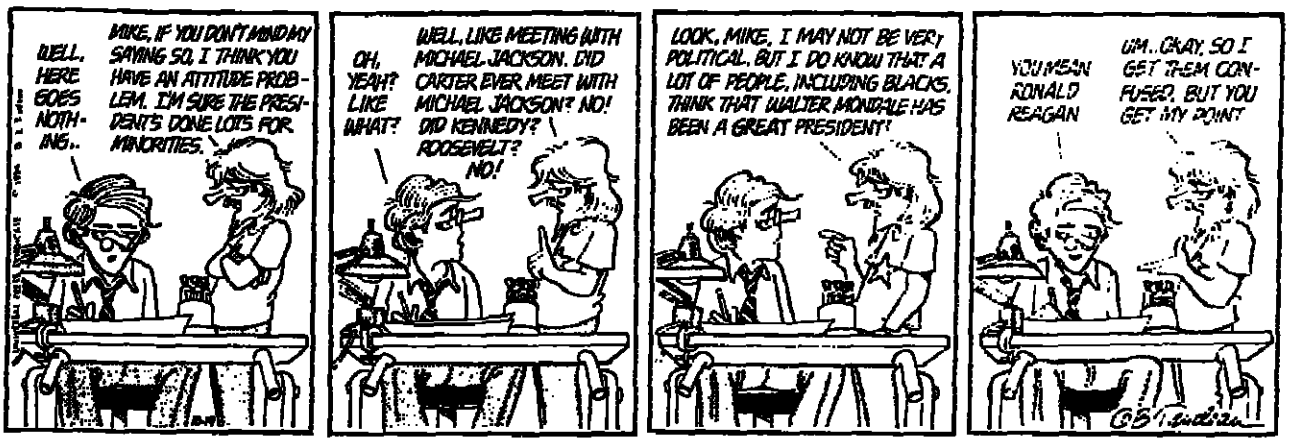
London's most interesting new restaurant is probably Hilaire, a French place in South Kensington; Simon Hopkins offers good nouvelle cuisine without fanfare for about \$45 for two, including wine (68 Old Brompton Road, SW7; tel: 584-8993).

Two art exhibitions this winter will be of keen interest. Through Jan. 6, the Tate Gallery is offering the most comprehensive show ever of the pictures of the 18th-century artist George Stubbs, including works lent by Paul Mellon and Queen Elizabeth II. Known as perhaps the premier painter of horses, Stubbs also turned his hand to many other subjects.

Starting Jan. 11 and continuing until March 31, the Royal Academy will feature a retrospective devoted to Marc Chagall, the whimsical Russian-born artist who is the last major survivor of the School of Paris. For those visiting the city within the next few weeks, the exhibition of Vermeer, DeHooch and other Dutch genre painters, which has already been seen in Berlin and Philadelphia, is a must. It is at the Royal Academy until Nov. 18.

As ever, the visitor will find scaffolding up

## DOONESBURY



all over London — the inevitable consequence of maintaining old buildings. Big Ben remains swathed in workmen's bandages, which give an unwelcome lumpy aspect to the usually trim spire. But the restoration and cleaning of Westminster Abbey is almost complete, and its stone shimmers in the episodic autumn sun as it hasn't done for decades. And although parts of the Victoria and Albert Museum are closed, the Wallace Collection, with its wonderful French furniture and pictures, has been reorganized and refurbished to good effect.

Please don't try to come to London anytime soon without a hotel reservation; the strong dollar has so augmented the flow of American tourists that the city's hotels have been overwhelmed. And not only London; 25 miles of Bath — whether grand lace or utilitarian, including even farmhouse bed-and-breakfasts — was spoken for by noon.

R.W. Apple Jr.

merchandise in shopping arcades, see a movie and buy foreign newspapers and magazines.

The terminals offer a choice of coffee shops, snack bars and restaurants. Le Bistrot (at the Zurich terminal) and Buffet Cornavin (at the Geneva terminal) are among the better eating places in their respective cities.

Direct trains to Kloten Airport leave from the Zurich terminal every 20 minutes; buses for Cointrin Airport leave from the Geneva terminal every half-hour. Travelers can check their baggage at the terminals to the final destination of their flights.

Winter sports enthusiasts who make it to St. Moritz by Feb. 2 will be just in time to celebrate the 100th birthday of the famed Cresta Run, reputedly the world's fastest and most dangerous toboggan slide. Celebrations last the entire week.

Paul Hofmann

## ROME

Sun worshipers who visit Rome hoping for fine weather and find themselves disappointed have a new option, the Tigrotto (Little Tiger) bus service to Palermo, the capital of Sicily. The odds are that even deep in winter the Sicilian sky will be radiant. The coach leaves daily, including Sunday, at 8 A.M. from Piazza della Repubblica (Piazza Esedra), near the railroad terminal. It stops for an hour's lunch somewhere in Calabria and reaches Palermo at 8:45 P.M. One-way fare, including lunch, is the equivalent of about \$40. The new bus link not only provides visitors with a chance of catching some Sicilian sun, it also enables them to see a good deal of southern Italy.

Visitors who find themselves in Rome when it is too chilly to linger in the Piazza Navona or the Piazza del Popolo, or when the rains come and those envious apartment-house terraces are no longer lit up and full of people, may wonder: What do Romans do at night?

If they don't stay home watching television, they do exactly what their forebears did — they enjoy a relaxed dinner in a neighborhood restaurant and continue visiting and gossiping for hours over carafes of white Frascati.

The meal may have been preceded by one of the innumerable diplomatic parties which

practically anyone who cares to may attend. Rome boasts more embassies than any other capital because most governments maintain two distinct missions in the city, one accredited to the Italian Republic, the other to the Holy See. Even a newly arrived visitor can easily wrangle an embossed invitation to one of the affairs that ambassadors, counselors and attaches hold periodically. All that is needed is to know someone who knows a diplomat — and a few phone calls.

But Rome's real social life takes place at the dinner table — and this year, the dinner table is probably a tratoria. The sophisticated thing now is to stay away from the fancy restaurants listed in the guidebooks — the ones that have recently been gussied up with cute décor, are filled with tourists and seem to raise their prices by 20 percent every season, prices frequently unjustified by either the quality of the food or the service.

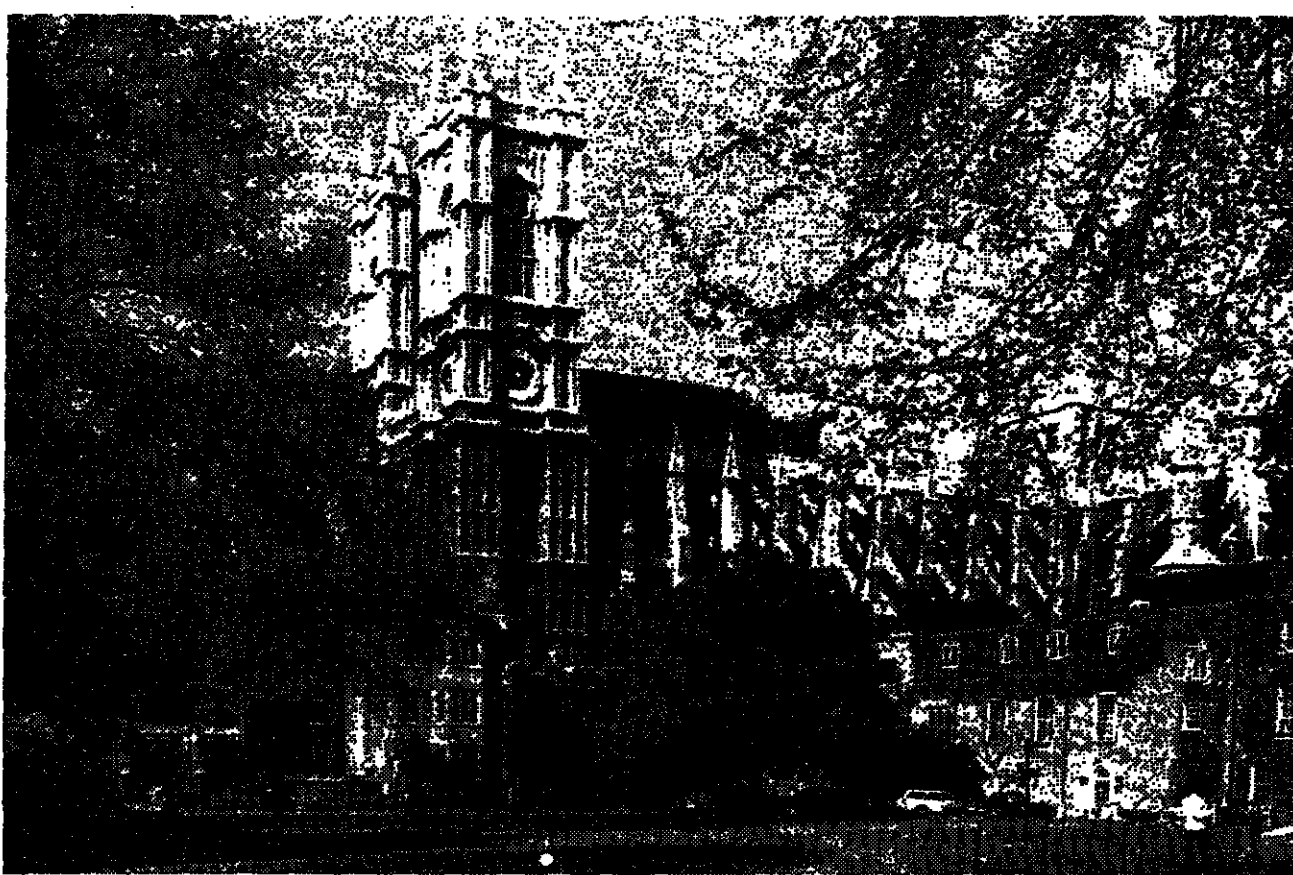
The places that Romans now prefer are simply called Mario or Da Cesare, or are nameless. They have whitewashed walls without any artwork or wainscoting. The menu is modest: just three or four pasta dishes, veal, pork, sausages from the Abruzzi mountains, maybe liver, fish, fresh vegetables and whatever fruit is in season, house wine and little else. Above all, they don't charge much more than about 50,000 lire for two.

Rome has more than a hundred such places. Although it would be unfair to single out one or another, a few particular favorites worth trying are Memmo, 14 Piazza Cavour; Antico Falcone, 60 Via Trionfale; and Polessa and Luigi, both at the Piazza Sforza. And here are some tips. The *tratoria* that the smart Romans are seeking out this season are in unglamorous neighborhoods, far from the landmarks and big hotels; they are, for instance, near the Piazza Fiume or the Piazza Cavour. They have no credit-card signs at the entrance, and place no display ads in the yellow pages of the Rome telephone directory under the heading *Ristoranti*. Instead, they are listed, if at all, in small print under *Trattorie*.

The clientele is almost exclusively local, as you can determine even from the outside. In addition to uncomplicated but satisfactory food, the humble *tratoria* will, free, see also a slice of genuine Roman life.

Paul Hofmann

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Westminster Abbey.

## Expatriate Twilight in Tangier

by David Lamb

**T**ANGIER, Morocco — Early Saturday evening, alone in the garden restaurant that bears her name, Mercedes Gutta put fresh flowers on the tables and checked to make sure that Mohammed had properly arranged the place settings. She nodded approvingly.

Mercedes Gutta is a plump woman, with a round, cheerful face, and when business is slack, as it has been recently, she does the cooking, mixes the cocktails and acts as hostess, presiding over her restaurant in Rue San Francisco with the attentiveness of a matronly currier.

Just across the street, a large mosque has gone up recently, and she has had to build a wall around her garden so that the faithful will not be offended by the sight of people drinking wine with dinner. This blocks the view a bit, but from her bedroom window above the restaurant she can still look out over the city and recall the days when Tangier, a Moroccan port full of intrigue and musty charm, cast a spell over everyone who came this way.

She is 68 years old now. She was born in Argentina, the daughter of a Jewish-Moroccan father and a Swiss mother.

"Oh, from time to time I've thought about leaving, like so many others," she said, "but where would I go?"

Tangier, she said, is still pleasant enough, but it does not have the old spark anymore. The international community, which once numbered 60,000, has mostly drifted away.

The artists and celebrities who used to come here — Ava Gardner, Betty Hutton, Errol Flynn, Truman Capote, Allen Ginsberg; the list is long — are either dead or have found other places to go. As of four months ago, even Tangier's most famous café, the Parade Bar, is closed, shuttered after the woman who owned it died at the age of 80.

What gave Tangier its character, and attracted all sorts of adventurers, was its peculiar status, from 1923 to 1956, as an international zone, established in a treaty signed by France, Spain and Britain. The city was governed by a committee of diplomats from eight Western nations, not as part of Morocco but as a separate entity with special privileges for the residents, including duty-free imports. Its working class was Spanish, its flavor Mediterranean, its trademark a re-

spect for the sinful pleasures of the good life.

"This was the most cosmopolitan, sophisticated place I'd ever been," said Joseph McPhillips 3d, a Princeton University graduate who arrived on a motorcycle for a brief visit in 1962 and has been here ever since. "It was a terrifically tolerant, open society, sort of whacky and full of characters."

"Living in Tangier was like being in an international village. It wasn't really colonial in feeling because you had Moroccan friends. The police were Moroccan; the Moroccans were in charge by the time I got here. Tangier was just different. There was no better life anywhere."

"I remember sitting up all night in the café, the Parade Bar or the Café de Paris, talking the night away with friends from all over the world, and seeing the street sweepers start work in the morning. I remember coming back after a holiday in the States and saying, 'Thank God, this is Tangier.'"

The doorman rang. McPhillips, headmaster of the American School, rose from his chair on the patio. It was dusk and the lights of Spain, 12 miles (20 kilometers) away, flickered across the Strait of Gibraltar. The red-tile rooftops of nearby villas peeked through the dense foliage, heavy with the fragrance of tangerines and flowers. Except for the distant song of a bird, the evening was still.

"Sorry, I just wanted to borrow your copy of 'Time,' a neighbor, Noel Mostert, a Canadian writer, said when the door opened."

Mostert, along with the American writer and composer Paul Bowles and Buffy Johnson, an American naturalist-painter, are among the last members of the artistic community that flourished here when Tangier was a zanier, zestier place.

Mark Twain described this city as being "clear out of the world," and the sidewalk cafés on Avenue Pasteur, the intermingling of French and Spanish in the streets, the synagogue and the Italian cathedral, the proximity to Europe all remind visitors that the visions of this old Phoenician trading station, former Roman provincial capital and one-time British territory, are still directed outward.

Before Morocco's independence in 1956, when the sultan's sole representative in Tangier had absolutely no power, this city at the crossroads of Africa and Europe had more than its share of spies, misfits and outcasts, drug dealers, smugglers, intellectuals, poets,

20th-century pirates, reclusive movie stars, worldly wanderers and sundry others appreciative of good beaches, warm days, late nights and casual living.

But shortly after independence, the international zone was eliminated and Tangier was incorporated into Morocco. In 1971, a new law specified that all businesses had to be 51 percent Moroccan-owned. The shopkeepers moved back to Europe, the rich and the famous found other retreats, and in their place came the tourists, a quarter-million of them a year. Tourism is now Tangier's principal economic activity.

The once-crowded port, a backwater today, was displaced by Casablanca; the city of 300,000 inhabitants has come to need a good scrubbing and a coat of paint.

**O**NLY about 800 Spaniards, a few hundred French and perhaps 150 American and Britons remain, a last generation of expatriates. Except for the splendid, 100-room Minzah Hotel downtown, most agree that standards are not quite what they were.

The Minzah is rich with wood paneling and lush with gardens, and in the bar the pianist stirs memories when he plays "As Time Goes By" from the 1942 film classic "Casablanca." The concierge, Mohammed, who brings guests their telephone messages on a silver tray and sprinkles his conversations with references to Winston Churchill and Rita Hayworth and King Carlos, has been at the Minzah for 46 years but is unimpressed by his longevity. The other concierge, his brother Omar, has been at the hotel for 33 years.

"We've had them all — the kings, the presidents, the big stars," said Mohammed, who speaks French, English, Spanish and Arabic. "Errol Flynn, he was very elegant in his smoking jacket. We had the other big celebrities, too. They'd come on the ship from New York, with piles of luggage, and being a half porter was a very nice business. Now it's just package tours, and they don't spend."

"The men used to wear tuxedos, the women, gowns, in our restaurant in the evening."

He warily eyed his American guest, who wore slacks and a sport shirt, and said, "Of course, in those days, you wouldn't even get in the lobby dressed like that."

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## Mexican Wine Waits Its Turn

Continued from page 7

soil valleys close enough to ocean breezes to cool off the hot sun. Late winter rains are sufficient for growing.

One of the most successful valleys has been the Guadalupe, 20 miles northeast of Ensenada, where about 6,300 acres (2,500 hectares) of mostly quality varieties are cultivated. Almost half is by Pedro Domecq, the Spanish company that has become by far Mexico's largest wine producer. Don Eugenio wines are also from the Guadalupe, as are Cetto wines.

Cetto, founded by Italian immigrants, makes some of the best wines in Mexico, including one of the most spectacular of

many excellent Mexican cabernet sauvignons and a supple, smoky fumé blanc.

There is still little export of the quality wines. Domecq exports Los Reyes to Spain, the United States and Canada. Don Eugenio has just been test marketed, with great success, according to Pinson, in San Antonio, Texas. Hidalgo, currently in only a few spots in Britain and West Germany, is trying to build up its production for major export to the United States and Europe in a few years.

Limited production is the problem in the best wines. But production seems certain to grow faster than the home market. Domecq and Pinson have at least doubled their out-

put of quality wines this year. Mexicans in increasing numbers are training at Davis and in Europe. They are bringing in new varieties. Pinson has found the ruby cabernet that was developed at Davis to have more character in Baja than in northern California.

And the search is on for more quality acreage. It takes about five years for a vine to make good wine grapes and the Guadalupe is already full. Promising new valleys are being developed by Santo Tomas and Domecq in the Baja and Pinson is developing a valley in the relatively new region of Zacatecas in the cool high mountains north of Queretaro.

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Apple's Net Rose Sixfold During Fiscal 4th Quarter

**SAN FRANCISCO** — Apple Computer Inc. said Thursday that its fiscal fourth-quarter profit increased sixfold from a depressed period a year earlier. Sales jumped 75 percent.

In the quarter ended Sept. 28, net income climbed to \$30.8 million, or 30 cents a share, from \$5.1 million, or 5 cents a share, a year earlier. Sales climbed to \$477.4 million from \$273.2 million.

The personal computer maker had said a year ago that fiscal 1984 would be a transition period for the company and that it planned if necessary to forego short-term profit gains in order to bolster its position in the market, particularly against International Business Machines Corp.

The effort included heavy outlays for new-product development

## Both Placement and Underwriting May Be Used in Privatization of BT

**LONDON** — The government is considering a combination of placement and underwriting for the planned denationalization of British Telecom next month, financial market sources said here Thursday.

Although a final decision has not yet been made, the proposal has been suggested widely to potential institutional buyers in London business circles.

Under the proposal, institutions would commit themselves to buy a certain portion of the shares — some sources say 30 to 60 percent — while underwriting the balance.

Fees would be structured to encourage the institutions to buy the shares outright, rather than underwrite them, several sources said. One added that fees would be around 14 percent.

If the proposal is adopted, it would seem to effectively halve the amount of the share issue available through a public offering, one market analyst said.

A market source said it would be a fine judgement on how much stock should be left for sale to the public and abroad.

The government, which expects to raise up to \$4 billion (\$4.8 billion) in the sale of BT, is considering selling some of the shares abroad, including in the United States and Japan.

## Sears Reports 11.5% Rise in Net for Quarter

**CHICAGO** — Sears, Roebuck & Co., reporting an 11.5-percent increase in third-quarter earnings, said Thursday that revenues from its merchandise group reflected smaller gains in sales of durable goods after two years of double-digit increases in these lines.

It said merchandise-group earnings were \$163.8 million, up 3 percent from \$158.9 million in the like period last year. Revenue increased 4.4 percent to \$6.46 billion from \$6.19 billion.

Sears reported quarterly earnings of \$321.9 million, or 88 cents a share, up from \$288.8 million, or 81 cents a share, on revenues that rose 8 percent to \$9.65 billion from \$8.93 billion. Earnings included a \$60-million income-tax credit.

It said that losses of Dean Witter Financial Services narrowed in the third quarter to \$7.6 million from \$19.3 million in the like period of 1983 on 28.9 percent higher revenues.

The company said that losses at its Sears World Trade Inc. narrowed in the quarter to \$7 million from \$12.2 million in 1983, and revenues rose to \$39.3 million from \$7.8 million.

## Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Canada				Cons. Freight				Lane Star Ind.			
3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900
Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80
Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80	Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80	Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80
Inco				Crown Cork Seal				3 M			
3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900
Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80
Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80	Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80	Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80
Neth. Antilles				Dow Chemical				Monsanto			
3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900
Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80
Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80	Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80	Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80
United States				Air Pds Chem.				Emhart			
3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900
Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80
Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80	Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80	Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80
ABC				Marshall & Isley				Maryland Nat'l			
3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900
Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80
Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80	Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80	Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80
Apple Computer				Fruehauf				McGraw-Hill			
3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900
Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80
Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80	Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80	Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80
Bk. Boston				Inland Steel				MCI Comm.			
3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900
Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80	Revenue	1,000	950	900
Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80	Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80	Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80
CBT				Celanese				Cessna Aircraft			
3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900
Net Inc.	100	90	80	Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900
Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80	Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900
Chicago Transp.				Kimberly-Clark				Koppers			
3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900
Net Inc.	100	90	80	Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900
Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80	Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900
Coca Cola				Middle 5th Util.				Molex			
3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	3rd Qtr.	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900
Net Inc.	100	90	80	Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900
Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80	Revenue	1,000	950	900	Revenue	1,000	950	900

## Lloyds Planning To Take Over LBI

**LONDON** — Lloyds Bank is to take over the Lloyds Bank International unit in a merger aimed at enabling Lloyds to use capital more efficiently, achieve cost savings and provide greater flexibility in funding and tax management, Lloyds Bank said Thursday.

The plan will need approval from both shareholders and Parliament, but Lloyds Bank said it expects the merger to take place by January 1985. Lloyds' other international activities, which include Lloyds Bank California, the National Bank of New Zealand and the overseas branches of the British bank, are not affected.

LBI reported earlier that pretax profits dropped by 42 percent in the first half of 1984. This factor, in addition to what the bank called "unusually high" bad debts, caused the international division, where profits fell 13 percent from \$96 million (\$1.15 billion) to \$28 million.

## COMPANY NOTES

**ABG Telefunken AG** plans to increase expenditures on research and development to over 800 million Deutsche marks (\$257 million) this year from 741 million DM in 1983, a board member, Hans Giesel, said.

Caterpillar Tractor Co. blamed its financial problems on the strength of the U.S. dollar. Lee Morgan, the chairman, predicted that layoffs announced by Peoria, Illinois-based Caterpillar this week, would probably return the unemployment rate in Peoria to more than 10 percent. The layoffs represent about 5 percent of Caterpillar's workforce.

Coca-Cola Co. said third-quarter profit rose 16 percent from a year earlier to \$175.3 million as sales climbed 13 percent to \$2.07 billion. For the first nine months of 1984, net jumped 15 percent from a year earlier to \$498.4 million and volume gained 10 percent to \$5.58 billion.

General Motors Corp. says nine U.S. assembly plants, five of them in Michigan, could be affected as early as this week by the United Auto Workers union's strike

against GM in Canada. The strike by 36,000 autoworkers began Wednesday over contract talks.

Reckitt & Coleman PLC gained a stake of about 14.9 percent in Nicholas Kiwi Ltd. in trading on the London Stock Exchange, brokers said. Reckitt purchased more than 10 million shares at \$4.10 to \$4.20 share. The purchase makes Reckitt the largest single shareholder in Nicholas Kiwi, which earlier this month agreed in principle to sell some operations to Consolidated Foods Corp.

**RTZ Metals Ltd.**, a subsidiary of Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp., said it has reached agreement to purchase a 49-percent shareholding in Portuguese company, Somorco.

The stake in Somorco is currently owned by two French mining companies, Penarroya and Colmanes.

Somorco Holdings Ltd., a British Petroleum Co. unit, is to be restructured to leave its oil mining operations owned by BP Australia Ltd., Seltruss said. Under the plan, existing minority shareholders will be offered free shares in a new listed company which will acquire Seltruss's major gold exploration interests.

## ATT and Olivetti Announce Accord

**NEW YORK** — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Olivetti of Italy agreed to the production of a "broad range" of personal computers and workstations, the companies said Thursday.

The companies described the agreement as a "strengthening" of their relationship.

AT&T has a 25-percent stake in Olivetti. AT&T's personal computer, the PC 6300, was designed by Olivetti.

## Occidental, China Coal Plan Delayed

(Continued from Page 11)

project than just the acquisition of Western coal-mining technology and experience. Other U.S. companies, which know Mr. Hammer's reputation for taking a gamble in Communist countries, may be hesitant to invest in China themselves if Occidental gave up.

Coal, which already accounts for 70 percent of China's energy consumption, is central to China's strategy for modernizing itself. China ranks after the Soviet Union and the United States as the world's third-largest coal producer, digging out 2 million tons a day. Yet, according to the State Economic Commission, about 20 percent of factory machinery stands idle for lack of power.

To meet a target of nearly doubling national production to 1.2 billion tons of coal a year before the end of the century, China has encouraged the development of many small, inefficient rural mines with outdated equipment and safety hazards. Production increased by 30 million tons in 1983, but the Chinese know that the small mines are too inefficient to be more than a

stopgap and that it needs Western help to meet its target.

Coal production also suffers from the kind of malaise that affects other sectors of the state-run economy. Officials of the Coal Industry Ministry were considered out of touch with what happened below ground that often went on for weeks or even months before they were told.

China has given greater priority to coal production to help free petroleum, whose onshore production has stagnated, for export to earn hard currency. Coal itself is also viewed as a potentially lucrative export.

Shanxi Province, an area of North China slightly larger than New York and New Jersey combined, has been designated as the base of China's energy drive, with the goal of nearly doubling its coal production, to 600 million tons, by the year 2000.

China has looked to Western companies for capital and know-how. Fiat Corp. and Bechtel Corp. have been studying possible coal mining ventures with the Chinese in Inner Mongolia.

Shanxi's Pinghuo mining area, 220 miles (356 kilometers) west of Beijing, is considered promising because it sits atop a bed of wide-ranging bituminous coal reserves that have been estimated at 1.4 billion tons.

When Occidental signed its protocol in March 1982 to study the feasibility of developing the area, Dr. Hammer said that Occidental could recover its investment fairly rapidly. It was understood then that the coal output would be split until Occidental recouped its investment, after which China would get 60 percent and Occidental, 40 percent.

## Universities Look to IBM

(Continued from Page 11)

work station's own microprocessor, ending the delays that plague users of large "time-sharing" machines, where all the computations are done by a single, giant processor. A separate disk drive for the work station would be optional.

No one seems certain what microprocessor IBM will choose for the new machine. University researchers are developing software for the IBM machine on fairly expensive older machines, especially Sun Microsystems Inc.'s work stations. The Sun machine, however, uses the Motorola 68000 microprocessor, and is not compatible with IBM's current line of Personal Computers, which use the architecturally distinct Intel Corp. microprocessor. The universities also want to use the Unix operating system, developed by Bell Laboratories and long popular on campuses, rather than IBM's system, MVS.

In the end, the IBM computer will probably run both Unix and MVS-DOS programs. "We've found you can build Unix software that looks a lot like the IBM PC," said David Rosenblatt, a Carnegie-Mellon systems designer, as he demonstrated a text-editing system the university has already developed for the new machine.

## Schlumberger Lifts Quarterly Net 10%

**NEW YORK** — Schlumberger Ltd., the Franco-American energy-services company, said Thursday its net in the third quarter ended Sept. 30 rose 10 percent to \$305.4 million, or \$1.06 a share, from a year earlier \$278.7 million, or 96 cents a share. Sales climbed 14 percent to \$1.62 billion from \$1.42 billion.

For the first nine months of 1984, the company said net rose 5 percent to \$871 million, or \$3.02 a share, from \$824 million, or \$2.83 a share, a year earlier. Sales rose 8 percent to \$4.67 billion from \$4.31 billion.

The chairman, Jean Riboud, said a lackluster performance by the company's drilling and production-service units outside North America offset the gains from its oil-field testing and semi-conductor and automatic test systems divisions.

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30	228.00	228.00	228.00	228.00	228.00
30	228.00	228.00	228.00	228.00	228.00
30	228.00	228.00	228.00	228.00	228.00

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## CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from October 19, 1984, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuisstraat 172, Amsterdam, div. no. 44 of the CDRs Champion International Corporation, each representing 10 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 2.69 net per share (excluding 19.6% 1984, gross 3.10 per share) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = \$ - 15 = Dfls. - 48 per CDR.

Div. no. 45, belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax = \$ - 15 = Dfls. - 48 per CDR.

## AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, October 4, 1984.

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## GRAND METROPOLITAN P.L.C. (CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from October 25, 1984, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuisstraat 172, Amsterdam, div. no. 28 of the CDRs Grand Metropolitan P.L.C., each representing 50 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 7.88 (gross) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = \$ - 15 = Dfls. - 48 per CDR.

Div. no. 29, belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax = \$ - 15 = Dfls. - 48 per CDR.

## AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, October 11, 1984.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## ROTHMANS INTERNATIONAL P.L.C. (CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from October 25, 1984, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuisstraat 172, Amsterdam, div. no. 23 of the CDRs Rothmans International P.L.C., each representing 100 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 16.78 (gross) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = \$ - 15 = Dfls. - 48 per CDR.

Div. no. 24, belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax = \$ - 15 = Dfls. - 48 per CDR.

## AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, October 10, 1984.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## TOSHIBA CORPORATION (CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from October 25, 1984, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuisstraat 172, Amsterdam, div. no. 21 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDRs Toshiba Corporation will be payable with Dfls. 22.07 net per CDR, representing 500 shares, after deduction of 15% USA-tax = \$ - 15 = Dfls. - 48 per CDR.

Div. no. 22, belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax = \$ - 15 = Dfls. - 48 per CDR.

## AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.



Vol. of 4 P.M. \_\_\_\_\_ 7,148,808  
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. \_\_\_\_\_ 6,398,808

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	S&P 500s	High	Low	Close	Quot. Chg.
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[illegible]**NASDAQ National Market Prices**

SPK-Ref		30 Day		Low SPK-Ref		Ref	
18%	+16						
17%	+16						
16%	+16						
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## SPORTS

## England, West Germany Gain

LONDON — England, whose soccer history has been littered by upsets against weak opposition, crushed Finland, 5-0, in European qualifying Group 3 Wednesday night as it began its campaign for a place in the 1986 World Cup finals in Mexico.

Mark Hateley, who joined AC Milan of the Italian League from English second division Portsmouth last summer, scored

the winning goal in the 10th minute. The opening matches in Group 1 provided no shocks, Belgium downing Albania, 3-1, and Poland winning by the same score over Greece. But the Poles, third in the 1982 World Cup final, were flattered by the scoreline.

In Group 3, the Netherlands lost, 2-1, to Hungary in Rotterdam, while Spain, host of the 1982 tournament, downed Wales, 3-0, in a Group 7 match in Seville.



England's Mark Hateley opens the scoring against Finland.

## WORLD CUP SOCCER

England, whose other goals were scored by Tony Woodcock, Bryan Robson and Kenny Sanson.

West Germany, which has never lost a qualifying match, needed two goals to defeat Sweden, 2-0, in Group 2. Goals from defender Uwe Kohn — 10 seconds after coming into the field for his debut in place of Felix Magath — and Karl-Heinz Riemer gave West Germany a victory in Cologne.

Meanwhile both Norway and Switzerland proved that soccer reputations still count for little. Norway scored a surprise 1-0 victory over the Republic of Ireland just five weeks after the Irish downed the Soviet Union by the same score in Dublin. Switzerland, which last competed in a major championship when it reached the 1966 World Cup, downed a European championship semifinalist Denmark, 1-0, in Bern in another Group 6 match that left Switzerland and Norway at the top of the standings.

Sodan registered an expected

## Building for the 1988 Games, Seoul Stays Ahead of the Game

By Morley Myers

LONDON — It is called The Land of the Morning Calm, but South Korea's calm has given way to feverish excitement as Seoul prepares for the 1988 Olympic Games.

The countdown for the world's biggest sports extravaganza begins in earnest as soon as the Olympic flame flickers out at Los Angeles on Aug. 12, signaling the end of the 1984 Summer Games. But the Seoul organizing has been steaming ahead: ever since the city was awarded the Games at the International Olympic Congress at Baden Baden, West Germany, in 1981.

In fact, large-scale construction

was being carried out even before Seoul won the bid in a two-way contest against Nagoya, Japan.

Construction of the others is on ahead of schedule; a spectacular \$57-million Olympic stadium was inaugurated last month. Covering an area of 132,000 square meters (1,420,840 square feet) and with a seating capacity of 100,000, the stadium is designed in the form of a typical Yi dynasty porcelain, with its two-tier theater-style stands covered by a curving roof.

It took seven years to build and is the centerpiece of the sports complex, situated near the athletes' village. The stadium will be used for

the Games' opening and closing ceremonies, soccer and track and field events.

The stadium was the final piece in the \$450-million Olympic program that makes up the Seoul Sports Complex, constructed along the Han River, which runs through the capital's southern district.

In addition to the stadium, the complex also houses a 12,000-seat-capacity indoor swimming pool and a 1,330-square-meter gymnasium for boxing. Most of the other events will be staged four kilometers (2.48 miles) from the stadium at the National Sports Complex, which is already under construction.

Its major facilities there will comprise a 6,000-capacity velodrome, three gymnasiums with a total capacity of 26,000 for gymnastics, weightlifting and fencing and a 10,000-capacity natatorium for swimming, diving and water-polo.

The venues are slated for completion by the end of 1985, and construction will start the following year on the athletes' and media villages, which will accommodate 20,000.

The athletes' village, built on a 447,000-square-meter site, will include 2,160 apartments and a dining hall capable of serving 2,000. The media village, the first since the 1972 Munich Olympics, will have facilities for 7,000.

Unlike the sprawling 1984 Summer Olympics, most of the events at the Seoul Games will take place within 35 kilometers of the capital, with a few events scheduled for Taegu, Taejeon, Pusan and Kwangju.

Construction has begun on the equestrian venue, a 1.1-million-square-meter site 16 kilometers outside Seoul. The facility, to be completed early in 1986, will have spectator stands for 25,000, as well as stables and horse-bathing pools.

Work began on two projects last June — the Han River course for rowing and canoeing, 11 kilometers from the Olympic village, and the yachting marina at Pusan, Korea's largest port city, 480 kilometers from Seoul.

The Han course will be 2,250 meters (7,381 feet) long and 130 meters wide; the site will be operational by December 1985, when the marina will also be completed.

In Suwon, Songnam and Yongin (all within an hour's drive of Seoul), construction of venues for handball, hockey, wrestling, judo and tennis, are underway.

Two gymnasiums under construction, one at the national university here, will provide venues for volleyball and table tennis, making its Olympic debut, with 5,000 and 8,000 capacities.

Apart from yachting, the only sport being staged far afield is soccer where qualifying matches will take place in Kwangju (320 kilometers from Seoul), Taegu (200 kilometers) and Tegu (200 kilometers), in addition to Seoul.

The city expects more than 350,000 foreign tourists for the Games, with an additional 100,000 expatriate South Koreans returning for visits.

Accommodation should prove no problem. Seoul has 54 international-level hotels with more than 12,000 rooms; an additional 13 hotels, providing 3,000 rooms, will be built prior to the Games. Traditional inns and private homes will also be available.

Seoul has three electric train lines and two subway lines in operation, one of which connects the sports complex with downtown. An expressway network links Seoul with provincial cities and towns where some of the events are to be staged, and there is an international airport at Pusan, site of yachting events.

Seoul's major airport, Kimpo, serves 12 international airlines and more than 200 passenger planes arrive and depart weekly. Kimpo handles five million passengers yearly; with planned expansion that will be increased to nine million.

Costs directly associated with the Olympics, including expenses for preparing 112 competition, training and support facilities, are estimated at \$1.66 billion. In addition, about \$1.35 billion will be needed for such indirectly related projects as sanitation improvements, traffic flow and communications.

Seoul's goal is to break even on direct Olympic expenses, a sharp contrast from the privately-funded Los Angeles Games that showed a profit of \$150 million.

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Seoul's major airport, Kimpo, serves 12 international airlines and more than 200 passenger planes arrive and depart weekly. Kimpo handles five million passengers yearly; with planned expansion that will be increased to nine million.

## Cub Manager Frey Voted Best in National League

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Jim Frey of the Chicago Cubs, who took over a team that finished 20 games under .500 in 1983 and guided it to the Eastern Division title in 1984, was named National League manager of the year late Wednesday by the Baseball Writers Association of America.

Frey, appointed last October as the 41st manager in club history, received 16 first-place votes and 101 points from the 24 BBWAA members who participated. Dave Johnson, who led the New York Mets from last place in 1983 to second place in the Eastern Division in his first season, received 4 first-place votes and 72 points.

The Cubs in 1983 finished fifth with a 71-81 record, but Frey got them turned around with a blend of youngsters and veterans acquired in canny trade acquisitions engineered by General Manager Dallas Green.

Fighting neck-and-neck with the Mets, the Cubs pulled away in this season's last two weeks with timely victories over their closest rivals.

A team with a blend of aging but still productive veterans and talented youngsters, the Cubs flourished under the even-handed guidance of their 52-year-old manager. Frey directed Chicago to a 96-65 record, best in the league. The Cubs finished 6½ games ahead of the Mets, but lost the playoffs to San Diego in five games.

The last time the Cubs had won a championship of any kind was in 1945, when they won the league pennant before losing the World Series to the Detroit Tigers.

"I was trying my best not to get fired," said Frey, whose contract expires at the end of next year. "I thought my main contribution was that I gave the players the best opportunity to individually succeed to whatever their ability is."

"This is the result of a ball club that played good for six months," he said.

"We fought our way through. In the first months, we struggled — when we stayed in contention I felt very good about that. I'd say the first couple of months were the toughest."

The two writers from each National League city awarded points on a 5-3-1 basis. Frey's name appeared on 23 of the 34 ballots; others receiving votes were Dick Williams of San Diego (41 points) and Bob Lillis of Houston (21).

In his previous stint as a major-league manager Frey led Kansas City to the American League pennant in 1980 before losing to Philadelphia — then managed by Green — in the World Series.

He opened the 1981 season as manager of the Royals but was dismissed in the second half of the strike-shortened season and replaced by Dick Howser. Frey was a batting coach with the Mets in 1982, helping to develop slugger Darryl Strawberry.

Before managing at Kansas City, Frey had spent 15 years in the Baltimore Orioles system as a coach and manager after retiring as an active player.

Although he played professional baseball as an outfielder for 14 seasons, Frey never made it to the big leagues despite a career minor-league average of .302.

He won two batting titles in the minors and was voted most valuable player in the Texas League in 1957.

(UPI, AP)

Winnipeg mounted a third-period comeback on goals by Scott Aniel, Doug Small and Perry Turnbull, but Beers sealed his second and third tallies to seal the victory.

"We have no opposition at all," said Barry Long, the Jets coach. Long benched five players in the final period. "If they want to watch on the ice they will watch from the bench," he said.

Elsewhere, it was Quebec 4, Buffalo 1; the New York Islanders 6, Detroit 4; Pittsburgh 4, Vancouver 3; Hartford 5, Toronto 3 and Chicago 4, St. Louis 3.

Could Hartford, which has failed to make the playoffs for the past four years, be ready to mount a serious challenge? Relying from a 2-1 deficit with four straight goals, the Whalers beat the Maple Leafs in Toronto by displaying a new and disciplined style under Coach Jack Evans.

Fusco, 32, winner of the Hobey Baker Memorial Award as the top U.S. college player when he played at Harvard two years ago and a U.S. Olympian earlier this year, had an outstanding night.

"Because of my experience and my age, I don't feel like a rookie, even though, technically, I am," said Fusco, who got into 17 games for the Whalers at the end of last season. "I also played in the Canada Cup and the Olympics, so that's a lot more experience than an 18-year-old rookie coming out of high school."

(UPI, AP)

Calgary outshot the Jets, 17-1, in the middle period and stretched their lead to 5-1 on goals by Steve Tambellini and Paul Reinhart.

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## SCOREBOARD

## World Cup Soccer/Europe

## Results

## GROUP 1

Belgium 3, Albania 1

Poland 3, Greece 1

West Germany 5, Sweden 0

England 5, Finland 0

Midland 1, Hungary 2

Switzerland 1, Denmark 0

Norway 1, Republic of Ireland 0

Spain 3, Wales 1

Scotland 3, Iceland 0

Dec. 19 — Greece vs. Belgium

Dec. 22 — Albania vs. Belgium

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## Football

## CFL Leaders

## SCORING

Heidi, Tor.

Kenner, Wyo.

Posselt, B.C.

Rodney, Sask.

Ruff, Man.

Heidi, Tor.

Kenner, Wyo.

Posselt, B.C.

Rodney, Sask.

Ruff, Man.

Heidi, Tor.

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Posselt, B.C.

Rodney, Sask.

Ruff, Man.

Heidi, Tor.

## Hockey

## NHL Standings

## Wales Conference

Patrick Division

N.Y. Islanders 3 1 0 6 21 12

Washington 2 1 1 5 21 12

Philadelphia 1 1 1 5 21 12

New Jersey 1 2 0 2 12 12

Pittsburgh 1 2 0 2 12 12

N.Y. Rangers 1 2 0 2 12 12

Adams Division

Hartford 2 1 1 5 14 13

Montreal 2 1 1 5 14 13

Boston 2 2 0 4 12 15

Buffalo 2 2 0 4 12 15

Quebec 2 2 0 4 12 15

Campbell Conference

Minnesota 2 1 1 5 14 13

Chicago 2 2 0 4 12 15

St. Louis 2 2 0 4 12 15

Vancouver 2 2 0 4 12 15

Detroit 1 3 0 2 12 15

Smitty Division

Edmonton 1 1 1 3 12 15

Calgary 1 1 1 3 12 15

Vancouver 1 1 1 3 12 15

Winnipeg 1 1 1 3 12 15

Los Angeles 1 1 1 3 12 15

San Jose 1 1 1 3 12 15

San Jose 1 1 1 3 12 15

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